The Bombay Gazette.

No. 6,252.—New Series. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1866. Annual Subscription in advance...Rupees Fifty-Two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For a year in advance, delivered in Town	Rs. 52	0
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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

EVEZARD—February 23rd, at Poona, the wife of Major G. C. Evezard, Cantonment Magistrate, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

BRADY—February 24th, at the European General Hospital, Mrs. Mary Brady, wife of Mr. Isaac Brady, Overseer B. B. Reclamation Works, aged 26 years.

VIGORS—February 25th, at the European General Hospital, Mr. William Vigors, late Tarpaulin Maker, Bombay Gas Works, aged 36 years.

MADRAS.

BIRTHS.

HENSLOWE—February 16th, at Bishopsthorpe, Adyar, the wife of Cecil W. E. Henslowe, Esq., of a son.

MOSS—February 16th, at the Luz, the wife of J. Moss, Esq., of a son.

DEATH.

PEREIRA—February 16th, at Madras, Margaret, the beloved wife of Mr. J. W. Pereira, aged 18 years, 8 months and 1 day.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under mail contract with Government, despatch a Steamer from Bombay to the Persian Gulf every month as follows, touching at Muscat, at Bunder Abbas, Bushire, and Bussorah on the following dates:—

Leave Bombay	3rd	Leave Bussorah	17th
„ Muscat	7th	„ Bushire	19th
„ Bunder Abbas	9th	„ Bunder Abbas	23rd
„ Bushire	12th	„ Muscat	25th
Arrive Bussorah	14th	Arrive Bombay	28th

The Steam Ship "PENANG," 850 tons, 160 H. P. Dr McCallum, Commander, will be despatched as above on 3rd March, calling at Linga.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo at Kurrachee by the first available Steamer to and from Sukkur, Mooltan, Lahore and Umritsur, with the Oriental Inland Steam Company's Steamers.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch a Steamer with mails, passengers, and cargo to Kurrachee twelve hours after arrival of the P. and O. Company's Mail steamers from Suez.

DATES OF DEPARTURE.

From Bombay usually about.......... 11th and 25th.
Kurrachee on.......... 10th and 25th.

The steam ship "KURRACHEE," 700 tons, 140 H. P., A. Cottier, Commander, will be despatched as above, twelve hours after the arrival of the next Overland Mail.

N. B.—When the English Mail arrives betwixt 6 P. M. and 6 A. M. the Kurrachee Steamer sails punctually twelve hours after, but when it arrives betwixt 6 A. M. and 6 P. M. it is despatched at 7 the following morning; this is to avoid Passengers embarking at night. When the sailing time falls upon a Sunday, the Steamer is despatched at 7 A. M. on the Monday morning.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

(Interchanging by the Steamer of the First, Passengers and Cargo at Galle to and from Singapore, Saigon, Batavia, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Yokohama.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above twice a month, with Mails Passengers and Cargo, on the following dates:—

Leave Bombay	1 &	15	Leave Calcutta	1 &	15
„ Carwar	2	16	„ Bimlipatam	4	18
„ Mangalore	3	17	„ Vizagapatam	4	18
„ Cannanore	4	18	„ Coconada	5	19
„ Calicut	4	18	„ Masulipatam	6	20
„ Cochin	5	19	„ Madras	10	24
„ Tuticorin		20	„ Negapatam	11	25
„ Colombo		21	„ Galle	14	
„ Galle	7		„ Colombo		28
„ Negapatam	10	24	„ Tuticorin		29
„ Madras	15	30	„ Cochin	16	1*
„ Masulipatam	16	1	„ Calicut	16	1†
„ Coconada	17	2	„ Cannanore	17	2
„ Vizagapatam	18	3	„ Mangalore	18	3
„ Bimlipatam	18	3	„ Carwar	19	4
Arrive Calcutta	20	5	Arrive Bombay	20	5

* Morning. † Evening.

The steam ship "PUNJAUB," 1,040 tons, 250 H. P., C. Day, Commander, will be despatched as above, on 1st March, at noon.

The Steamers leaving Calcutta and Bombay on the 15th of the month, call at Tuticorin and Colombo, and the steamers of the 1st at Galle, as above, interchanging Passengers and Cargo with the French Company's Steamers.

This route is the most expeditious and economical for passengers for the Neilgherrie district, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

Passengers for Rangoon, Akyab, or Moulmein can proceed by the Steamers of the 15th, and tranship to the Rangoon Mail Steamer which leaves Madras on the 3rd.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BOMBAY, COAST, AND RIVER STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company Limited) will, until further notice, despatch Steamers ONCE A WEEK to and from the MALABAR COAST, calling at the intermediate Ports, on the following days:—

Down Steamers.		Up Steamers.	
Bombay ..Dep	Saturday.	Cochin ..Dep.	Saturday.
Rutnagherry „	Sunday.	Beypore .. „	Sunday.
Vingorla ... „	Sunday.	Calicut ... „	Sunday.
Goa ... „	Monday.	Tellicherry „	Monday.
Carwar ... „	Monday.	Cannanore „	Monday.
Compta ... „	Monday.	Mangalore. „	Tuesday.
Mangalore ... „	Tuesday.	Compta .. „	Wednesday.
Cannanore „	Wednesday.	Carwar .. „	Wednesday.
Tellicherry „	Wednesday.	Goa ... „	Wednesday.
Calicut .. „	Wednesday.	Vingorla .. „	Thursday.
Beypore ... „	Wednesday.	Rutnagherry,	Thursday.
Cochin.... Arr.	Thursday.	Bombay..Arr.	Friday.

The Steamer "TILLY," will be despatched in accordance with the above table on SATURDAY, the 24th instant, at 2 P. M.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Elphinstone Circle, 29th January 1866.

STEAM TO AND FROM MANDAVEE.

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will despatch a Steamer to and from Mandavee THREE TIMES A MONTH, calling at the undermentioned intermediate Ports on the following dates:—

Down Steamers.		*Up Steamers.*	
Bombay - -Dep.	1st, 10th & 20th.	Mandavee -Dep.	6th, 16th & 26th.
Varavul - - „	3rd, 13th & 23rd.	Dwarka - - „	6th, 16th & 26th.
Mangarole - „	3rd, 13th & 23rd,	Pore Bunder „	7th, 17th & 27th
Pore Bunder „	4th, 14th & 24th.	Mangarole - „	7th, 17th & 27th
Dwarka - - „	4th, 14th & 24th.	Varavul - „	8th, 18th, & 28th.
Mandavee -Arr.	5th, 15th & 25th.	Bombay -Arr	9th, 19th, & 29th.

The Steamer "MAHARAJ" will be despatched in accordance with the above Table on the 1st March next at 5 P. M.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 22nd February 1866.

STEAM TO AND FROM GOA AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will despatch a Steamer ONCE A WEEK to and from Goa, calling at the undermentioned intermediate Ports on the following days:—

Down Steamers.			*Up Steamers.*		
Bombay - -Dep.	Wednesday	P.M.	Goa - - -Dep.	Monday	A.M.
Hurnee - - „	Thursday	A.M.	Vingorla - - „	Monday	P.M
Unjunwell - - „	Thursday	A.M.	Malwan - - „	Monday	P.M
Jyghur - - „	Thursday	P.M.	Jytapore - - „	Tuesday	A.M.
Rutnagherry „	Friday	A.M.	Rutnagherry „	Tuesday	P.M.
Jytapore - - „	Friday	A.M.	Jyghur - - „	Wednesday	A.M
Malwan - - „	Friday	P.M.	Unjunwell - „	Wednesday	A.M
Vingorla - - „	Saturday	A.M	Hurnee - - „	Wednesday	A.M
Goa - -Arr.	Saturday	A.M.	Bombay - -Arr	Wednesday	P.M.

The Steamer "KARANJAH" will be despatched in accordance with the above Table on WEDNESDAY the 28th February at 5 P. M.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Bombay, Elphinstone Circle, 22nd February 1866.

STEAM TO ADEN, HODEIDAH, JEDDA, AND SUEZ.

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will despatch the Steam-ship "SIR BARTLE FRERE," as above on the 26th February.

For Freight or Passage (Natives only), apply at the Office of the Company.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Bombay, Elphinstone Circle, 19th January 1866.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

THE Iron Ship Company's (Ld.) new and magnificent Ship "HYDRABAD," (considered by competent judges the finest merchant ship afloat), J. Harley, R. N. R., Commander, to sail about the 20th March, has very superior accommodation for Passengers. For Freight or Passage apply at the Company's Office.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Elphinstone Circle, 5th Feb. 1866.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

To sail by the end of this month.

THE new first-class Ship "BRITISH PEER," Garratt, Commander, has excellent accommodation for a few Passengers. For particulars apply to

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Agents for Captain Garratt.

Bombay, 16th February 1866.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

THE BOMBAY SHIPPING COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE.—The new Iron Ship "COWASJEE JEHANGHIER," Knight, Commander, will sail about the 25th February. This Vessel has excellent accommodation for Passengers.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 31st January 1866.

FOR HAVRE.

THE fine Ship "MATILDA ATHELING," Captain Power, has the greater portion of her Cargo already engaged, will proceed with all despatch to the above Port.

For particulars of Freight, &c. Apply to

EWART, LATHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 30th February 1866.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ AND LIVERPOOL.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company (Limited) will despatch steamers to Suez about the 4th and 20th of each month calling at Aden. Returning steamers will leave Suez about the 3rd and 19th of every month. Through Bills of Lading to Liverpool (by steamer from Alexandria) will be granted by the undersigned, and from Liverpool to Bombay by the Company's Agents in England.

The Company is prepared to issue THROUGH TICKETS to Liverpool at the following rates:—

First Class.......... £60 } Exclusive of Wines and
Second Class.......... £35 } Railway Transit in Egypt.

TO SUEZ.

First Class... .. ..£45 }
Second Class.... ... ...£25 } „

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Reynolds, Mann & Co., 19, James Street, Liverpool; or No. 3, East India Avenue, Leadenhall Street, London; Messrs. Tod, Rathbone & Co. Alexandria; or the undersigned at Bombay.

The S. S. "BHIMA," 1300 Tons, Captain Bonfellow, will be despatched on the 3rd March.

STEARNS, HOBART & Co.,
Treasurers and Managers.
B. and B. S. S. Company (Limited).

STEAM TO TRIESTE.

UNDER arrangements entered into with the Austrian Lloyds' Steam Navigation Company, the undersigned are now prepared to book both passengers and cargo THROUGH to Trieste.

For Passengers.

First Class.......... £ 64 10 0 }
Second Class.......... „ 37 5 0 } Including Railway
Third Class .... „ 23 5 0 } Transit in Egypt.

Further particulars and rates of freight can be learned at the Office of

STEARNS, HOBART & CO.,
Treasurers and Managers, B. & B. S. S. Co. Limited.

Bombay, 6th February 1866.

STEAM TO KURRACHEE.

NOTICE.—The Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will despatch their Steamer "GENERAL OUTRAM" to Kurrachee on FRIDAY the 2nd March next, at 5 P.M.

For Freight or Passage apply at the Company's Office.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Elphinstone Circle, 22nd February 1866.

STEAM TO SUEZ.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Steamship "NORTHAM," (1,330 Tons, and 406 H. P.,) Captain Dundas, will be despatched for Aden and Suez on THURSDAY, the 1st March, at 8-30 A.M., from Mazagon, carrying Mails and Passengers for England.

Last Shipping day, Monday, the 26th instant, after which no Cargo will be received on board.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

P. and O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Bombay, 17th February 1866.

N. B.—Parcels will not be received in this Office after 2 P. M. on the 27th instant.

Shippers of Cargo on the Company's Blank Bills of Lading are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of these Bills of Lading, with reference to the transhipment and forwarding of Cargo, with a view to the adequateness of their Insurance Policies in respect of the same.

It is requested that all heavy Baggage be sent to the Company's Dockyard at Mazagon before 3 P. M. on Wednesday the 28th, in order that it may be weighed and labelled before being sent on board.

It is necessary that a Custom House Pass should accompany all Baggage so forwarded.

A large Boat will be provided for the conveyance of Passengers to the Steamer, and will leave the Mazagon Bunder at 8 A. M. precisely on Thursday morning.

STEAM TO POINT DE GALLE, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Steam ship "EMEU," 1,600 tons, and 300 H. P., Captain Methven, will be despatched for the above Ports on FRIDAY, the 2nd March, at 9 A.M., from Mazagon, taking also Cargo and Passengers for Madras and Calcutta.

Last Shipping day Tuesday, the 27th. No brokerage will be allowed on any chest of Opium for which receipt is not in the Company's Office by 11 A. M. on the 28th instant.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

P. and O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Bombay, 17th February 1866.

Shippers of Cargo on the Company's Blank Bills of Lading are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of these Bills of Lading, with reference to the transhipment and forwarding of Cargo, with a view to the adequateness of their Insurance Policies in respect of the same.

FOR LONDON VIA THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

THE fine Clipper Ship "BEAUMARIS CASTLE," Captain Gardner, taken up by Government for the conveyance of Troops, to leave this on the 5th proximo, has excellent accommodation for a few Passengers. For particulars of Passage &c., apply to the Captain on board before 12 o'clock, or to the undersigned.

EWART, LATHAM & Co.

Bombay, 20th February 1866.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Machinery, per Ship *Edith*, from Glasgow, are requested to send Boats alongside immediately to take delivery of Cargo, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

JAMES W. WRIGHT & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 19th February 1866.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—J. BURN, Civil, Military, and Naval Outfitter, will remove on the 1st of March to the new and extensive premises, 30, Meadow Street, lately occupied by the Bhattia Financial, opposite the Bank of Bombay.

21st February 1866.

TENDERS will be received by the Officiating Superintendent of Marine, up to noon on THURSDAY, the 1st proximo, for the conveyance hence to the Andamans, of about 150 NATIVE CONVICTS expected from Kurrachee, about the end of this Month. Vessel finding Fittings and Provisions.

A Native Guard accompanies these Convicts. Vessel finding provisions only for the latter.

No cause will be assigned for the rejection of any Tender.

By order of the Offig. Superintendent of Marine.
GEO. INGLE, Secretary.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay 23rd February 1866.

INDO-EGYPTIAN AND LONDON BANK (LIMITED).—FINAL NOTICE.—NOTICE is hereby given, that all Shareholders who have not paid the Contributory Call of Rs. 20 per Share with interest, on or before the 10th March next, will absolutely forfeit their right to obtain Shares in the National Bank of India in exchange for those in this Bank.

The Share Certificates of the National Bank of India are now being prepared and will shortly be ready for issue.

D. HOGARTH, Liquidator.

21st February 1866.

TENDERS are hereby invited for the RECLAMATION of a certain part of the FORESHORE in BACK BAY.

Full particulars can be had at the Office of the Company's Engineers at Chowpatty on and after the 24th inst.

Tenders marked "TENDER FOR RECLAMATION" will be received by the undersigned up to 12 o'clock on the 5th of March.

The Company do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

GEO. WHITLEY, For Secretaries,
Bombay Reclamation Company (Limited).

21st February 1866.

THORNHILL & Co., Opticians, Engravers &c., Medow Street, Bombay. Established 1850

DUNCAN ROAD IRON WORKS.—J. RANKIN & Co., Engineers and Boiler-makers, Engine, Ship and General Smiths, Cast Iron and Brass Founders.

TO CONTRACTORS AND OTHERS.—FOR SALE, a quantity of very superior ROMAN CEMENT. Apply to ALEX. C. BRICE & Co.

28, Meadow Street, Bombay, 31st January 1866.

BROACH COTTON MILL COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that a DIVIDEND for the half year ending 31st December 1865, at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, will be paid to the Shareholders on and after 1st MARCH next.

The Transfer Books will be closed from this date until 5th March.

The Dividend will be payable to Shareholders whose names are on the register at close of business this day.

By order,
FORBES & Co., Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 17th February 1866.

THE "BOMBAY GUARDIAN."—The *Bombay Guardian* was published from 1851 to 1865, maintaining its character throughout this period as a religious, undenominational, Catholic Journal. Its publication ceased in July last, by a necessity that seemed unavoidable. Much regret for this cessation has since been expressed, and arrangements have at length been made for its re-establishment under the former Editorship. Several gentlemen of known ability have agreed to write for it, and it is hoped that the questions of the day—literary, social, political, scientific, and missionary—may find appropriate treatment in its columns; the first place, in all discussions, being given to the testimony of Scripture. It is intended that the first number shall appear on the first Saturday in March.

Terms of Subscription—Rs. 12 per annum; with Indian Postage Rs. 15-4-9. Payable in advance, (quarterly, where more convenient.) Adress, "Editor *Bombay Guardian*, Tract and Book Depository, Esplanade."

Bombay, 10th February 1866.

MERCANTILE CREDIT AND FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION (LIMITED).—PRELIMINARY NOTICE.—NOTICE is hereby given, that the affairs of this Company will be wound up voluntarily in GENERAL MEETING, when Resolutions to the following effect will be proposed:—

I. That inasmuch as a very small number of Shareholders only have paid the Second Call made on the 11th April 1865, it is resolved that the same (with Interest at 9 per cent. per annum) be restored to them.

II. That a Liquidator be appointed to realize and distribute the Assets amongst those of the Original Shareders or their representatives, who shall have delivered up to the present Manager their Allotment Letters or Share Certificates, on or before the 25th March 1866.

J. S. WEATHERHEAD, Manager.

11, Meadow Street, Bombay, 10th January 1866.

TO BUILDERS.—STONE SLABS, 17, 14 and 12 inches square, landed per *Mary Stenhouse*. These Slabs are exquisitely adapted for Pavements and are as handsome and durable as Marble.

GOLD BEADING for Picture Frames and Cornices of Walls. Apply to

23, Byculla. J. NEUBERG.

NOTICES.

ELPHINSTONE HOTEL, BOMBAY, entirely under *English Management*, affords superior accommodation, of every description, at moderate charges.

The *Sleeping Apartments* are furnished throughout, in a manner which cannot fail to secure to all Visitors those comforts which it has been the great aim to provide.

The *Dining Hall*, with accommodation for at least eighty persons, is handsomely furnished and well lighted, and the *Table* and its appointments will be found superior to any in Bombay.

The *Drawing Room*, 50 feet by 34 feet, is elegantly furnished and tastefully arranged for the comfort of *Ladies* and their families.

The *Hotel* is delightfully situated on an elevated site in the *Mount Road*, only five minutes' drive from *Byculla Railway Station*, and ten minutes' from *Mazagon Bunder*.

A large *Boat* meets the *Mail Steamers*, and Carriages are provided for the conveyance of *Passengers* to the *Hotel*.

H. T. MARTIN, Manager.

Bombay, 1st November 1865.

WE beg to inform the public that Mr. MANOCKJEE CURSETJEE CAMA and Mr. JAMSETJEE PALLONJEE cease to be partners in our firm from THIS DAY.

DADABHAI NAOROJI & Co.

London, 1st January 1866.

A CARD.
Mr. ADOLPH GABRIEL,
DENTIST.
No. 4, Hornby Row, Fort.
At Home daily from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.
CONSULTATIONS GRATIS.

VETERINARY & LIVERY STABLE COMPANY (LIMITED).—RACE HORSES FOR SALE.—The owner going up-country with his Corps.

"Denmark"	G. A. H., 14-2, 6 years old	Rs. 2,000
"Merlin"	G. A. C., 15 hands, 3 years, a Maiden.	„ 2,000
"Challenger"	CH. A. H., 14-2½, 6 years	„ 1,500
"Dunmow"	CH. E. F., 15-2, 4 years, by Ethelbert out of Flitch	„ 2,000
"Harkaway"	B. A. C., 14-1, 4 years	„ 1,200
"Abdallah"	G. AUST. H., 15 hands, 5 years, thorough bred, broken into saddle and harness	„ 1,500
"Happy Lad"	B. A. H. 14-2, 5 years, a Maiden.	„ 1,000
"Dasher"	CH. A. H., 14-2, 7 years, a good pig sticker, lately broken into harness.	„ 750
"Dutchman"	G. A. P., 13-2, 7 years	„ 3,000

W. LAMB, V. S. and Manager.

Bombay, 23rd February 1866.

THORNHILL & Co., WATCHMAKERS, are constantly renewing their Stock of Gold and Silver Watches by McCabe, Thornhill Brothers, John Jones, and other eminent makers. Gold and Silver Genevas, also English and Foreign Clocks, in great variety.

Medow Street, Bombay. Established 1850.

ALBERT MILLS COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that an ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of this Company, will be held at the Offices of the Secretaries and Agents, on TUESDAY the 27th instant, at 3 P. M., to receive the Report of the Directors and a Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December 1865, and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought forward.

By order of the Directors,
MARTIN, YOUNG & Co.,
Secretaries and Agents.

Bombay, 19th February 1866.

THE BOMBAY COMMISSION AGENCY AND BANKING CORPORATION (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Registered Shareholders of the above Corporation will be held at its Office, No. 1, Oak Lane, on MONDAY the 19th March 1866, at 3 P. M., to confirm the following Resolutions, passed at the First Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders held on the 14th instant:—

1. That the Corporation be wound up voluntarily.
2. That Messrs. Rughunath Ramchundra, Temooljee Pestonjee, and Rughunath Damodhur be appointed Liquidators, and that a remuneration of 1 per cent. on the amount of recovery be divided amongst them.

RUGHUNATH RAMCHUNDRA & Co.,
Treasurers and Managers.

Bombay, No. 1, Oak Lane, 19th February 1866.

THE BOMBAY ALMANACK & DIRECTORY

THE Bombay Almanack and Directory is the OLDEST, LARGEST, CHEAPEST, and BEST Book of Direction and Reference published in India.

Nearly Nine Hundred Pages.—*Price Rs. 7, exclusive of Postage.*

THE ABRIDGED EDITION, containing upwards of 260 pages, *Price One Rupee and a half, exclusive of Postage.*

GRAM.—The undersigned—having on hand a large stock of superior qualities of GRAM—is now in a position to supply any quantity at the most reasonable rates. Contracts for 6 or 12 months' samples and prices may be obtained on application to

AUBREY PARTRIDGE,
22, Rampart Row.

GUNS AND RIFLES FOR SALE.—Just landed, a consignment of Guns and Rifles, by Messrs. E. M. Reilly and Co., 12, 14, 15, 16, and 24 bore, at prices ranging from Rs. 130 to Rs. 400.

Cartridge Cases and Wads.
Air-butt Guns, with Rifle and Shot Barrels.
Army Regulation Swords.

AUBREY PARTRIDGE,
22, Rampart Row.

CENTRAL INDIA FINANCIAL CORPORATION (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Corporation will be held at the Registered Office of the Corporation, No. 15, Meadow Street, on TUESDAY, the 6th proximo, at 3. P. M., to confirm the following Resolutions passed at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the said Shareholders on the 5th instant:—

1. That the Corporation be wound up voluntarily.
2. That Mr. Kashaorao Bhaskerjee and Mr. M. Roonan be appointed Liquidators. The former at a remuneration of two per cent. on the amount distributed, and the latter without any further remuneration beyond his salary as Manager.

By order,
M. ROONAN, Manager.

Bombay, 6th February 1866.

POONA SEMINARY.—
A sound English Education.
Abstract and applied Sciences.
The Sacred and Classical Languages.
The Vernaculars of the Presidency.
Vocal Music and Drawing.
Mental, Moral, and Physical Training.
Commodious Premises in a healthy and open locality.
For prospectuses apply to
HENRY P. CASSIDY, Poona.

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.—NOTICE.—The attention of the Public is requested to the following ALTERATION in the CHARGES for CONVEYANCE of the undermentioned Articles:—

KUPPAS, hitherto charged at 4th class rate, will, until further notice, be reduced to 3rd class rate.

MOWRA, whether loose or in bags, will, until further notice, be charged 1st class rate from all Stations to Bombay only.

This arrangement will come into force from this date.

J. B. HAYES, Traffic Manager.

General Offices, Bombay, 20th February 1866.

CHARLES MONNET & Co., COMMISSION, MESS, AND GENERAL AGENTS FOR ENGLISH AND FOREIGN GOODS.

1, Meadow Street, Fort.

C. M. & Co., having commenced business as above, request the favour of the patronage of the inhabitants of Bombay and the Presidency. Their business will be conducted under the management of Mr. Gustave Monnet, whose experience in India, and trade connexions in Europe, offer a sure success for all commissions entrusted to the Firm. The public are invited to inspect the stock of useful and ornamental articles now on view at their establishment. The following list give a portion of the stock now available: Leather Trunks, Travelling and Courier Bags, Carpet and Water Proof Bags, Railway and Carriage Wrappers (Waterproof and otherwise), Witney Blankets, Morocco Skins, Patent Velvet Rugs, Patent enamelled iron Cooking and Washing Utensils, Japanned Cash and Deed Boxes, Toilet Combs, Brushes, &c.; Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's Boots and Shoes; Clothes, Horse, Carpet, Plate, Paint, &c., Brushes, Inkstands, Pens, Penholders, Lead and Slate everpointed Pencils, Portable Writing Cases, Letter-weighing Machines, Patent Keyless Padlocks, Adult and Young Gentlemen's Tool Chests, Meerschaum and Briarwood Pipes, Tobacco Pouches, Cheroot Cases, Pipe Stems, Cheroot-holders, Match and Fusee Boxes, Tobaccos, Riding and Driving Whips, Walking Sticks in great variety; Walking Stick Campstools, Single and Double Harness, Bridles and Girths, Electro-plated Ware, Gentlemen's Doe Skin Driving Gloves, Gentlemen's Braces, Portable Dressing Cases, Hand Mirrors of sizes, Corsets and Crinolines, Hair Nets (plain and fancy), Tortoiseshell Bracelets, Jet Chains; Guns, Rifles and Revolvers, from best London Makers, Powder and Shot, Flasks and Belts, Powder Cannisters, Powder Measures from 2½ to 5 drms, Patent Cartridge Fillers, Patent Rifle-shot and Game Markers, Patent Cap Holders, Dog Calls and Collars, Drinking Flasks with Cups, Hunting Knives; a first class Electro-plated Telescope in Mahogany case, complete, with Stand, &c. (very handsome) by Bland, London; a powerful Microscope in case complete with objects, Microscopic Portraits &c.; the Game of Croquet; Parlour Battledoor and Shuttlecock; a large assortment of Toys; Fancy and Carriage Clocks; a small collection of first Class English Gold and Silver Watches, highly recommended.

Out-Station orders promptly and carefully attended on receipt of remittance.

Bombay, 8th February 1866.

EX "MONMOUTHSHIRE," A 5 ton STEAM TRAVELLING CRANE, by J. Taylor and Co., Liverpool.

Two (2) 3 ton Travelling Cranes by Cowans, Sheldon and Co, Carlisle; also Crab Winches, Chains, Blocks, and other Contractors' Plant.

Lately received—Horizontal Steam Engines and Boilers, with all the latest improvements.

Daily expected, per "Norval," Steam Pumping Engines and Fire Engines, by Shand, Mason and Co.

Suction Hose, Delivery Hose, &c.

A lot of very superior English Leather Belting, from 2 to 6 inches wide, daily expected.

Portland Cement.

Cast Iron, Wrought Iron and Lead Pipes.

Gas Chandeliers and Fittings.

Orders registered for galvanised corrugated Iron.

FLETCHER & MITCHELL.

Metal Mart, 30th January 1866.

NOTICES.

NOTICE—CHUNAM!! Companies, Contractors, or other Parties in Bombay can be supplied with CHUNAM of the best description, from the "Verawul Harbour Works," at moderate prices. Applications to be addressed to EDWARD BALIOL SCOTT, Esq., Consulting Engineer, Verawul Kattywar.

Samples of the CHUNAM may be procured at Messrs. SOONDERJEE, NANJEE & Co., Bazaar Gate, Bombay.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.—(Incorporated by Royal Charter and Act of Parliament.—The undersigned are prepared to accept risks against Fire on buildings possessing the necessary requisites, at the lowest rates of premium.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, January, 1866.

THE LONDON AND BOMBAY BANK AND GENERAL FINANCIAL AND INSURANCE AGENCY CORPORATION (LIMITED).—Head Offices, 10, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street, London.—NOTICE is hereby given, that in compliance with the provisions of the Joint Stock Companies' Act, 1862, the THIRD ORDINARY MEETING of this Company will be held at the Company's Offices, 10, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street, in the City of London, on WEDNESDAY, the 28th day of March next, 1866, at 12 o'clock (noon).

By order of the Board,
GEORGE CUMMING, Secretary.

4th January 1866.

FROM BOSTON, by Ice Ship *Milton*, to arrive in April—

150	Bbls and half Bbls Apples,
100	Bbls Flour,
200	Do. Rosin,
300.	Cases Naptha,
100,000	feet Lamber,

FOR SALE to arrive by BENJ. F. FIELD, Jr.,
Agent Tudor Co.

THE LONDON, ASIATIC AND AMERICAN COMPANY (LIMITED).

Capital £1,000,000, in 50,000 Shares of £20 each, (with power to increase).

It is not anticipated that more than £10 per Share will be called up.

First Call £5 (Rs. 50) on Allotment.

Further Calls, each not exceeding £2 10s. per Share, to be made at intervals of not less than Three Months.

Directors.

B. HOLME MOWBRAY, Esq.
FRANCIS BOYKETT, Esq. } Messrs. Timothy Wiggin & Co.
GEORGE DENT, Esq.
J. ALEXANDER RUSSELL, Esq.
T. HORSMAN COLES, Esq. } Messrs. Grey & Coles.
THOMAS CARDWELL, Esq.
JOHN PARSONS, Esq. } Messrs. Thomas Cardwell & Co.
JAMES BEVIS, Esq.
GAVIN STEEL, Esq.
ROBERT HANNAY, Esq. } Messrs. Grey & Co., Bombay.

Bankers.
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

Solicitors.
Messrs. FRESHFIELDS & NEWMAN.

Auditors.
Messrs. COLEMAN, TURQUAND, YOUNGS & Co.

Brokers.
Messrs. FOSTER & BRAITHWAITE.
Messrs. WALKER & LUMSDEN.

Managing Directors, pro tem.
One Member of each London Firm.

Branches.

LIVERPOOL.—*Managing Director* (*pro tem.*), JOHN PARSONS, Esq.

BOMBAY.—*Managing Director* (*pro tem.*), ROBERT HANNAY, Esq.
Joint Managers—CHARLES E. BENN, Esq. (Messrs. Cardwell, Parsons & Co.)
ATHERTON EDWARD ASHLEY, Esq. (Messrs. Grey & Co.)

Offices:—4, Cullum Street, E. C.

The Company has been formed and incorporated under the Joint Stock Companies' Act for the purpose of taking over and carrying on the united business of the firms of Messrs. Timothy Wiggin & Co., Messrs. Grey and Coles, and Messrs. Thomas Cardwell & Co., of London; Messrs. Russell, Coles & Co., and Messrs. Thomas Cardwell & Co., of Liverpool; and Messrs. Grey & Co., and Messrs. Cardwell, Parsons & Co., of Bombay.

The principle upon which the several firms have acted in transferring and making over their business to the Company, has been the conviction that the consolidated businesses may be carried on at less cost and with less personal labour to the members of the several firms, under one roof and by one staff, than by the several firms and establishments under separate roofs, and also that in the hands of an extended proprietary, the business is capable of enlargement and expansion.

The whole of the Commission and Agency business of the respective firms has been handed over to the Company as from the 31st December last.

No dead stock or any other description of property has been taken over by the Company, and no preliminary expenses whatever have been incurred, beyond the legal and incidental charges attendant on the formation of the Company.

The partners in the several firms have subscribed one-half of the entire capital, have paid up the first call of £5 per share, and have agreed not to assign any of their shares for a period of six months after the incorporation of the Company, to hold at least three-fourths of their shares for three years, and not henceforth to carry on any Mercantile Commission or other business of like nature, except for account of the Company.

The Shareholders in the Company have not been called upon to pay out of the capital of the Company any consideration for the good-will of the several businesses; but by the terms of the Articles of Association, it is stipulated that one-half of the nett profits, after first paying interest at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum on the capital for the time being paid up, is, for a period of twelve years, to be paid to the respective firms in consideration of the value of the good-will of the business; which consideration is thus postponed to a first payment of 7 per cent, per annum to the Shareholders, guaranteed to them by the partners in the several firms for a period of three years.

The first Directors of the Company are members of the respective firms, and they have agreed among themselves, subject to the pleasure of the Shareholders in general meeting, to remain Directors and to superintend the affairs of the Company for three years at least from its formation.

The Company is already in operation and carrying on the amalgamated business, which it is anticipated may be largely increased under the favouring influences of an extended proprietary and capital.

Of the moiety of the stock not appropriated, 10,000 shares have been reserved to be allotted to the foreign constituents of the firms and others who may be likely to promote the interests of the undertaking; and 15,000 shares are offered to the public at par.

It is not anticipated that it will be necessary to call up above £10 a share upon the Capital; of which £5, being the amount already contributed on the moiety of the Capital appropriated, is to be paid up on allotment, and the remainder by instalments not exceeding £2 10s. per share, at intervals of not less than three months between each call.

The agreement between the several firms and Articles of Association of the Company may be inspected at the office of Messrs. Freshfields and Newman, the Solicitors of the Company.

Applications for Shares may be made, addressed to the Secretary of the Company at the Offices of the Company, 4, Cullum Street, E. C., or to the Brokers, Messrs. Foster and Braithwaite, 27, Austin Friars, E. C.; or Messrs. Walker and Lumsden, 25, Austin Friars, E. C.

With reference to the above, the 15,000 Shares referred to were taken up in London on the 2nd instant, and the undersigned are prepared to receive applications for the Shares reserved for Bombay.

CARDWELL, PARSONS & Co.
GREY & Co.

Bombay, 10th Feb. 1866.

THE NATIONAL FINANCIAL OF INDIA (LIMITED).—Whereas at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Association duly held on the 12th ult., it was resolved that the Special Resolutions first passed at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the said Shareholders held on the 29th June last, that the Company be wound up voluntarily and the undersigned were duly appointed Liquidators be confirmed.

Notice is hereby given to all debtors of the said Company forthwith to pay their several debts to the undersigned as such liquidators, and all persons claiming to be creditors of the said Company are hereby required forthwith to forward to the undersigned a statement of their several claims for investigation.

W. CRISTNA SINOY,
NARAYEN SAZBA.
Liquidators National Financial of India (Limited).

Bombay, 5th August 1865.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

Equity Side. Late Supreme Court File.

Jamsetjee Framjee Mistree, Hormusjee Sorabjee, executors of Jewanbai, deceased, Eduljee Muncherjee Dessoy, Dhunjeebhoy Furdoonjee and Ruttonbai, widow, and Merwanjee Dadabhoy, Administratrix and Administrators of Dadabhoy Cowasjee, deceased. } Complainants.

versus.

Framjee Sorabjee Ghandee ....Defendant.

Pursuant to decretal order made in this cause, dated the 18th day of February 1865, the following Property will be SOLD in one lot by PUBLIC AUCTION on WEDNESDAY the 7th day of March 1866, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, before CHARLES EDWARD FOX, Esq., Master in Equity, at his office, in the Court House:—

All the estate and interest of Jamsetjee Framjee Mistree, Hormusjee Sorabjee, Eduljee Muncherjee Dessoy, Dhunjeebhoy Furdoonjee, Ruttonbai, Merwanjee Dadabhoy and Framjee Sorabjee, in all that piece or parcel of Land or Government Ground, together with the Messuage, Tenement, or Dwelling House, consisting of two Compartments, standing thereon, situate, lying, and being in Golla Lane, or commonly called Golwan Lane, within the Fort of Bombay, and assessed by the Collector of Bombay under No. 492, and by the Collector of Assessment under No. 8, and containing by admeasurement 126 and 5-9 square yards or thereabouts, be the same little more or less; and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the east by the property of the heirs of Jewbai, widow of Mudsoodeen Camut, deceased, on or towards the west by the Golla Lane or commonly called Golwan Lane, on or towards the north by the property of Wookunda Doongarsey, and on or towards the south by the property of Pallonjee Pestonjee Mistree.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application may be made at the office of the Master in Equity, and at the office of Messrs. C. E. and F. Stanger Leathes, Solicitors for the said Complainants, 4, Meadow Street, Bombay.—Dated this Eighth day of February 1866.

CHARLES E. FOX, Master in Equity.

NOTICES.

BENGAL CREDIT MOBILIER (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the TRANSFER BOOKS of this Company will be CLOSED from 13th instant to 5th proximo, both inclusive, in terms of Sec. 14 of the Articles of the Association.

By order of the Directors,
J. J. COGSWELL, Manager.

Calcutta, 5th February 1866.

THORNHILL & Co., JEWELLERS, receive by each Mail Steamer from their London House the most fashionable additions to their Stock of Jewellery. Articles in Indian Gold made to order.

Medow Street, Established 1850.

R. PARTRIDGE, Red Boot Mart, has always in stock a select assortment of Boots and Shoes. All orders executed at shortest possible notice.

No. 2, Hummum Street, Fort.

WOODEN HOUSES.—The undersigned are prepared to construct in Bombay Houses of the best Maulmain Teak from 3,000 Rupees and upwards. Designs and estimates to be seen at 13 Gilder Street, Tardeo. W. ADDIS and CAMPBELL, C. E.

No. 13, Gilder Street, Tardeo, Bombay, 14th February 1866.

THE ALLIANCE FINANCIAL CORPORATION (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given that the SECOND CALL of Rupees Fifty (50) per Share is payable at the Bank of Bombay on or before the 1st February 1866, in accordance with the terms of a Resolution passed at a Meeting of the Directors held this day.

By order of the Board,
PHILIP H. CURRAN, Acting Secretary.

Bombay, 20th Dec. 1865.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.—NOTICE.—The attention of the public is requested to the following RATE charged for the conveyance of SHEEP:—

On and after THURSDAY the 1st March, Sheep will be carried and charged at the rate of annas 4 per hundred per mile.

J. B. HAYES, Traffic Manager.

General Offices, Bombay, 21st February 1866.

FOREST DEPARTMENT, COLABA SUB-COLLECTORATE.—Will be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION at the Mahalkurrie's Cutcherrie, Nagotana, on the 5th March, 17,000 TEAK RAFTERS, cut this season in the above districts, and all removed out of the Forests.

A. F. SHUTTLEWORTH,
Deputy Conservator of Forests, Colaba and Severndroog.

Camp Dapoolie, 19th February 1866.

AT the Church Missionary Society's "ROBERT MONEY" INSTITUTION, facing the Esplanade, a BAZAAR, under the patronage of Lady FRERE, on MONDAY and TUESDAY, the 26th and 27th February 1866. Open from 10 A. M. to 6 P. M.—A large quantity of CHILDREN'S CLOTHES and FANCY ARTICLES, just received from England, to the value of more than Rupees 2,000, WILL BE SOLD in behalf of the NASIK ORPHANAGE and FEMALE SCHOOLS, in Bombay and other places.

Bombay, 19th February 1866.

SCINDE PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED).

सिंद परेस कंपनी लिमीटेड.

સીંદ પરેસ કંપની લીમીટેડ.

NOTICE.—An EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Office of the undersigned on MONDAY, the 25th instant, at 3 P. M., to consider the several matters reported on by Mr. Ashley on his inspection of the Company's premises at Kurrachee.

By order of the Directors,
EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 20th February 1866.

BOMBAY PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED).

બોમબે પરેસ કમપની (લીમીટેડ).

बोमबे प्रेस कंपनी (लिमिटेड).

NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Office of the Company, No. 27, Meadow Street, on MONDAY the 5th proximo, at 3 P. M.

To expunge Clause 16 of the Articles of Association which states that: "Ten per cent. per annum of the net profits arising from the Presses shall be divided as a Bonus amongst Shareholders in proportion to the amount of business at the Presses they may have given or influenced within the period during which such profits shall have accrued."

To declare a Dividend for the period ending 31st January 1866.

By order of the Board of Directors,
ALEX. C. BRICE & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 22nd February 1866.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE,
MONDAY EVENING, 26th FEBRUARY.

GRAND SOIREE SPIRITUAL, by Professor VANEK and COMPANY, Grand Wizard of the North, Artist to His Majesty the Sultan of Turkey.

EXTRAORDINARY WONDERS!
THE DRUM FROM MALAKOFF,
or commonly called
THE DEVIL'S DRUM.
THE WONDERS OF THE STARY HEAVENS.

☞ *The entertainment for this Evening will comprise a great deal of amusement for Children, and to enable as many as possible to attend. A reduction has been made in the Price of Tickets for the Dress Circle.*

PROGRAMME.

Part First.
MODERN WITCHCRAFT,
by means of Galvanism, Magnetism and Electricity, with surprising experiments never before seen or done.

INTERMISSION OF 10 MINUTES.

Part Second.
THE DEVIL'S DRUM,
which beats, marches, &c., at the command of Professor VANEK.

INTERMISSION OF 10 MINUTES.

Part Third.
THE WONDERS OF THE STARY HEAVENS,
shown by means of Mechanism in greatest perfection,
BY
Mr. JOHN WESSELY.

These Representations afforded the visitors of the London Polytechnic endless amusement. They will comprise.—

1st.—Revolution of the Planets and the Moon around the Sun.
2nd.—Proofs of the rotndity of the Globe.
3rd.—The apparent rising and setting of the Sun, the Moon, and of the Stars.
4th.—Revolution of the Earth and Moon around the Sun.
5th.—Apparent track of the Sun through the Zodiac.
6th.—Representation of the causes of Ebb and Flood, through the attraction of the Moon.
7th.—Representation of the Comets of 1680, 1744, 1811, 1843 and 1858.

PLASTIC TABLEAUX,
according to celebrated Masters.

Christ blessing the Children; Hercules; Diana rising from the Bath; Irish Boy and Girl; Amazon; Hercules and the Centaur

TO CONCLUDE WITH THE MUCH AMUSING CHANGES OF COLOURS.

Cards of Admission.

Dress Circle (Family Tickets to admit three)	Rs. 15
Dress Circle (Single Tickets)	„ 6
Dress Circle (for Children under 8 years)	„ 3
Stalls	„ 4
Gallery	„ 3
Pit	„ 2

Doors open at 8 o'clock, performance to commence at 8-45.

☞ Tickets to be obtained at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., and at the Theatre on the evening of the Performance.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.—The undersigned begs to intimate that Mr. A. DORABJEE PESTONJEE has been appointed by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company their Agent at Poona Station for the Collection and Delivery of Goods; and he will on and after the 1st March next cart all Goods that may be required to be carted to or from the above Station, and the charges for the same within certain limits will be included in the rates for the carriage of the Goods—Vide Rate Lists exhibited at Stations.

E. W. KEILY, Jr.,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 19th February 1866.

THE EAST INDIA LAND, CREDIT, AND FINANCE COMPANY (LIMITED).

Subscribed Capital £1,000,000 in 20,000 Shares of £50 each.

Paid up Capital £200,000.

Invested in Land Mortgage Securities in India upwards of 17 Lacs of Rupees.

Head Office, 5, East India Avenue, Leadenhall Street, London.

The Company issue Debenture Bonds under their seal at Bombay for such sums and at such rates of interest as may be agreed upon, which are secured by all the Property of the Company, including the Land Mortgage Securities, as above, and of the uncalled Capital amounting to the sum of £800,000 and receive deposits for fixed periods at the following rates:—

For 3 months at 7 per cent. per annum.
„ 6 months at 9 per cent. per annum.
„ 12 months at 9 per cent. per annum.

And grant Loans upon the security of House and Landed Property and other approved Securities.

CARDWELL, PARSONS & Co., Agents.

WASHING MADE EASY!—Instead of wearing and beating the clothes to shreds on flat stones use Harper Twelvetrees' Glycerine Soap Powder in washing. The expedition, ease, and economy are truly surprising! Scarcely any rubbing and beating is required, and a little child may use it. Wholesale Agent: Mr. G. B. GLADDING, Old Police Office, Forbes Street, Bombay.—RETAIL AGENTS WANTED.

NOTICES.

WOULDHAM PORTLAND CEMENT.—The undersigned having been appointed sole Agents of the WOULDHAM CEMENT COMPANY (LIMITED) are prepared to supply Wouldham Portland Cement received direct from the Works in England.

JAMES W. WRIGHT & Co.

TREACHER AND COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that Interest at the rate of 20 per cent. per annum will be charged on all UNPAID CALLS from this date.

By order of the Board,
W. H. SARGENT, Secretary.

Bombay, 18th January 1866.

NOTICE.—BANK OF INDIA.—An EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Office of the Bank on MONDAY the 5th proximo, at 3 P. M., for the transaction of the following business:—

1st. To receive the Audited General Statement of Accounts up to 30th June 1865, with an estimate of the Bank's position as at 31st December last.
2nd. To consider certain propositions as to the Bank's Capital.
3rd. To elect Directors.
4th. To elect Auditors, and fix their remuneration.

By order,
JOHN GRAY, Manager.

15th February 1866.

THE ORIENTAL SHIP OWNING ASSOCIATION (LIMITED).—FIRST DISTRIBUTION OF ASSETS.—NOTICE is hereby given, that a first DISTRIBUTION OF ASSETS of the above Company, amongst the Shareholders thereof, at the rate of Rupees 150 per Share (subject as to Shareholders indebted to the Company to the payment of all debts due from them to the Company), will be made on and after the 2nd February next, at the Company's Office, No. 31, Meadow Street, Fort, between the hours of 12 and 3. Production of the SHARE CERTIFICATES will be required.

S. P. FRAMJEE, }
D. BYRAMJEE, } Liquidators.

Bombay, 18th January 1866.

NOTICE.—ESTATE of S. B. COLAH.—All Creditors on this Trust are requested to send in a full statement of their claims to the undersigned, on or before the 28th February instant.

In making up their statements, Claimants are requested to give credit for the securities pledged with them, at the price at which such have been realized, and furnish a Broker's Certificate.

No Interest is to be calculated, and no claims will be entertained after the date as above given.

CHARLES IGGULDEN, }
JOHN GRAY, } Trustees.

No. 4, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 6th Feb. 1866.

NOTICE is hereby given, that in pursuance and in exercise of the POWER OF SALE contained in an Indenture of Mortgage bearing date the 22nd day of December 1864, made between JAMES CAVE ROSS therein described as of Bombay Painter, of the one part, and the Land Mortgage Bank of India (Limited) of the other part, and with the consent of the said JAMES CAVE ROSS, will be SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION, unless an eligible offer be made in the interval to the undersigned, at the rooms of Messrs. Crawford & Co. of Bombay, Auctioneers, on MONDAY the 26th day of February 1866, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, the property hereinafter described, namely:—

All that piece or parcel of Meerasee Land or Ground, with the two several Messuages, Tenements, or Dwelling Houses, called or known by the name of "Wilton Villa," and "Melbourne Cottage" respectively, Out Houses, Buildings, and premises standing thereon, situate on the southern side of the Hill, in the south-western direction from the village of Paunchgunny, in the Waye Petta, and Sattara Collectorate, which said piece or parcel of land is registered in the Revenue Survey Plan under No. 46, contains by admeasurement 21 Beegas or thereabouts; and is bounded on or towards the east by the several plots of land registered in the Revenue Survey Plan under Nos. 43, 44 and 45, now belonging to Mr. Stephens, on or towards the west by land registered under No 47 belonging to Mr. Thomas Blaney, Rowjee Byerjee Patell, and Hurry Essjee, on or towards the north by the old Public Road from Gurrowlee to Malcolm Pett, and on or towards the south by the Paunchgunny and Rooeghur Village boundaries.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned at his Office, in Rampart Row, Bombay.

W. H. CRAWFORD,
Solicitor to the Land Mortgage Bank of India (Limited).

COFFEE ESTATES IN WYNAAD, MALABAR.—COFFEE ESTATES FOR SALE, comprising about 1,100 acres of Plantation, nearly the whole of which is in full bearing, with very extensive tracts of Jungle, Forest, and Grazing Land, estimated to comprise several thousand acres.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION at Bombay at an early date, of which due Notice will be given, (unless previously disposed of by Private Contract,) subject to the conditions to be then and there produced, in the following 8 Lots:—

LOT 1.—All that very valuable Estate called THE "CULLOOR" ESTATE, situate about 2½ miles from the head of the Tambercherry Ghaut (and connected therewith by a good road), comprising about 300 acres more or less of Coffee in full bearing, with a large and very rich tract of Forest and Grazing Lands of some 1,000 to 1,500 acres.

The Estate is well furnished with permanent buildings and the most approved machinery for curing crop, driven by water power.

The habit of the Plant on this estate is most luxuriant, and its bearing capacity of the highest order.

The crops from this estate may be estimated at 10 cwt. per acre.

LOT 2.—THE "ANNETTE" ESTATE, is adjacent to the Culloor, and comprises about 190 acres in full bearing, and is furnished with a substantial bungalow and temporary buildings and machinery.

LOT 3.—THE "CHARLOTTE" ESTATE, is a young and very promising estate, cut out of the Honnooth Jungles, is distant about 4½ miles from the head of the Tambercherry Ghaut, and is connected therewith by a good road. The cultivated portion comprises about 150 acres, about half of which is in full bearing, and the estate possesses excellent permanent buildings. Large and most valuable Jungle lands, estimated at some 2,000 acres, belong to this property.

LOT 4.—THE "ADELAIDE" ESTATE, situate near Culputty, and comprising about 180 acres of coffee in full bearing, and sundry swamps (the contents of which are most valuable as manure) with some grazing land. This estate is well furnished with permanent buildings of all kinds of the best description, and is amply supplied with the best machinery and working plant. It is opened on the most productive description of soil in the Wynaad, and is in all points second to no estate yet opened in the district.

The first planting was done in 1857 and the last in 1859, so that it is now acquiring its fullest bearing capacity.

The crop of 1863-64 was 110 tons and the crop now on the trees is estimated at 120 tons.

LOT 5.—THE "FIELD" ESTATE, also situate near Culputty and comprising about 150 acres of coffee in the most luxuriant and promising state of growth, and in full bearing for 1866, is well supplied with permanent buildings, machinery and working plant, is well roaded, and otherwise well laid out. The estate is formed on the same description of soil as the Adelaide, has been well managed, and will become a very productive property. There is a fine Jungle of about 250 to 300 acres attached to this property.

LOT 6.—THE "WALLACE" ESTATE, adjoining the Field Estate, opened in 1859, comprising about 100 acres of coffee in full bearing and a large stretch of about 400 acres of superior Jungle Forest and Bamboo and Grazing lands. It is well roaded, and well laid out, and possesses a first class bungalow and other permanent buildings and (in conjunction with the Field Estate) the most approved machinery and buildings for curing crop.

LOT 7.—ONE UNCULTIVATED JUNGLE,—called "Muddikah Mullil," good forest land in the vicinity of the Adelaide Estate.

LOT 8.—ONE UNCULTIVATED JUNGLE,—called "Pallakoonda," situate near the foot of the Tambercherry Pass.

For further particulars and to view the Estates apply in Bombay to Messrs. LECKIE & Co., or in Wynaad to JAMES BOOSEY, Esq., Adelaide Estate, Vythery, near Calicut.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION AFTER THE COFFEE ESTATES, IF NOT PREVIOUSLY DISPOSED OF BY PRIVATE CONTRACT.—PLANTATION HOUSE, CALICUT—Situate 3 miles from Calicut, in a compound of about 3 acres planted with fine large mango trees of the best sort, with a good sized terraced garden, with 2 wells, a tank, and a small bungalow in it, stables, coach house, harness room, cow and bullock stalls, piggeries, sheep pens, fowl-house, poultry yard, &c.—all pucka built and tile roofed.

The house is upper storied and double winged, and nearly surrounded with spacious verandahs, both above and below. It faces the west, and contains large drawing room and dining room, 10 bedrooms, some with dressing rooms, all with bath rooms, 4 lower rooms used as offices, and several other rooms on the ground floor, suitable for store rooms, besides kitchens and servants' offices.

At the back of the house are situated the Coffee works, consisting of a very strong and pucka built engine house, tile roofed, with a 12 horse steam engine in perfect order, driving 2 sets of peelers, and 2 sets of winnowers and sizers, connectedly or not, which will peel and size 15 tons of Coffee per day. Also, a first rate 12 feet iron Screw Cutting Lathe, with cutters and tools complete, and a circular Saw Table, with a set of saws and spindle complete, loose and duplicate Machinery of all kinds. Spare sizer machines, and spare sheets of zinc and copper for sizing, 2 blacksmith's forges with English double blast bellows, and all necessary tools for making iron work for Estate use.

Close to the engine house is a garbling shed, 108 feet by 72 feet, chunam floor, and adjoining this shed are 2 large storing and packing sheds, together 145 feet by 24 feet, asphalte floors. In these sheds there are 18 bins for receiving Coffee from the sizers. Next to these is a another packing and hooping shed 74 feet by 25 feet. All these sheds are built on stone pillars, and roofed with corrugated iron, fastened upon the most lasting and solid wood work throughout. There are also Coffee stores floored with asphalte, and roofed with corrugated iron, four feet walls from the ground, and railings up to the roof, one 47½ feet by 19½ feet, and one 27¾ by 18¾ feet; and a third store, built of stone and wood, about 100 feet long and 16 feet wide, with other sheds for storing Coffee. There are five large drying Terraces, containing about 40,000 superficial square feet, all chunamed with the best chunam.

The whole surrounded by a stone wall eight feet high, with good lock-up gates.

Also, one of Tuxford's Traction Engines, with 2 tanks, tender, and 3 large cars, all in good order, cost £2,500, and lately refitted with new and powerful cylinders.

"CULLOOR" COTTAGE—Situate in a large compound close by, five large rooms in a line, with first rate verandahs, 2 sitting and 3 bed rooms, with bath rooms, store, pantry, and cook-rooms, detached coach house and stable, a good well—all pucka built.

ALSO, AT KURRACHEE.—A plot of land held on a long lease from Government, close to the Railway, about 9,000 square yards with a pucka built godown 100 feet by 30, and a room over it 30 by 30.

For further particulars apply to Messrs. LECKIE & Co., Bombay, or to T. F. PUNNETT, Esq., Calicut.

NOTICES.

INDIAN PENINSULA, LONDON AND CHINA BANK (LIMITED).—A GENERAL MEETING of the Proprietors will be held at the Office of the Bank on WEDNESDAY the 7th March, at 2 P. M., for the transaction of the following business:—

To receive the Balance Sheet of the Company to 31st December 1865, and Auditors' Report thereon.
To consider the Statement of the Directors on the above, and the future prospects of the Bank.
To re-elect Directors.
To elect Auditors.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 19th February 1866.

NOTICE.—The undermentioned Establishments will be closed on THURSDAY, FRIDAY and SATURDAY, the 1st, 2nd and 3rd proximo, on account of the HOLEE HOLIDAYS:—

For the Oriental Bank Corporation,
JOHN SKINNER, Agent.
For the Agra and Masterman's Bank (Limited),
J. W. H. ILBERY, Manager.
For the Commercial Bank Corporation of India and the East,
J. BEATTIE, Agent.
For the Chartered Mercantile Bank of I., L., and China,
R. CAMPBELL, Agent.
For the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China,
JAMES DOUGLAS, Agent.
For the Central Bank of Western India,
EDWIN HEYCOCK, Manager.
For the Bank of Hindustan, China, and Japan (Limited),
C. F. POULTON, Sub-Manager.
For the Agency of the Comptoir D'Escompte de Paris,
OTTO MULLER, Manager.
For the Royal Bank of India,
H. P. HOADLEY, Acting Manager.
For the Bank of India,
JOHN GRAY, Manager.
For the Scinde, Punjaub, and Delhi Bank Corporation (Limited),
T. G. YOUNG, Manager.
For the Asiatic Banking Corporation,
R. H. BAKER, Sub-Agent.
For the Bombay Presidency Bank (Limited),
ROBERT J. PRINGLE, Manager.
For the East India Bank,
JAMSETJEE NOWROJEE, pro Manager.
For the Alliance Bank of Bombay (Limited),
SAMUEL W. READ, Acting Manager.
For the Delhi and London Bank (Limited),
W. B. THOMPSON, Manager.
For the Bombay City Bank (Limited),
D. T. ROPER, pro Manager.
For the National Bank of India (Limited),
JAMES WINDRAM, Manager.
For the London and Bombay Bank and General Financial and Insurance Agency Corporation (Limited),
T. DUNN, pro Manager.

WANTED.

WANTED a first class EUROPEAN JOINER. Apply to THOMAS McPHERSON & Co., Plumbers and Gasfitters, No. 1 Lane, Khetwady.

WANTED, a BUNGALOW at Matheran, for 3 months (March, April and May). Apply to "I. W. H.," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

WANTED, a EUROPEAN SERVANT, to attend on a Lady and Child going to England via the Cape. Address "H. L. T.," care PESTONJEE & JAMSETJEE, Dubash, No. 2, Dean Lane.

BROACH COTTON MILLS COMPANY (LIMITED).—WANTED, a MANAGER for the Company's Mills at Broach. Applications in writing, stating terms and qualifications, to be forwarded to

FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 21st February 1866.

NOW READY.

THE BOMBAY DIRECTORY FOR 1866.

Seventeenth Year of Publication.

In One Handsome Volume, containing nearly
NINE HUNDRED PAGES.
Price—*Per Copy, Rs. 7, Cash.*

The Directory contains a much greater amount of information than in any previous volume, the whole of which has been most carefully revised.

The Army List, with Military Pay and Allowances, will be found full of reliable information officially corrected up to a late date.

A MAP OF BOMBAY AND COLABA, showing the present and proposed Wharves and Reclamations.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

The Bombay Almanac issued from the *Bombay Gazette* Press is another of those yearly publications in which the Western Presidency is so far ahead of Calcutta. We have not yet heard when a Directory for this Presidency is likely to dawn upon its denizens. The compilers of a Directory on this side of India have, it is true, an excuse for delay, in the immense area over which their enquiries must extend, whilst Bombay being more compact has less work to do in a far smaller area. But even after making this allowance we think the delays which occur in Bengal are to be greatly regretted. But to return, the "Bombay Almanac" must yield the palm in printing and general 'get up' to the Calendar issued from the *Times of India* office. In information, however, it is fully equal if not superior to its rival, whilst it has the decided advantage of possessing an admirably arranged index.—*Bengal Hurkaru, Jan. 15.*

We have to acknowledge the receipt of two Calendars and Directories from Bombay;—one from the *Bombay Gazette*, extremely neatly got up and well printed, full of the usual information.—*Englishman.*

We have received the *Bombay Calendar and Directory for* 1866. It contains the general information usually to be found in such works, and is most admirably got up. We despair of seeing the like here, either in style, or punctuality.—*Indian Daily News.*

We have to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the Bombay Almanac printed and published at the *Bombay Gazette* Press, as also of the Bombay Calendar and Directory, published at the office of the *Times of India*. Both these publications are got up with extreme care and neatness, and are of a portable size: and both seem to contain all the information required in such a book of reference, without attaining the bulk of a London Post Office Directory. We would direct the attention of our Calcutta publishers to these works, which we think decidedly ahead of anything of the kind as yet produced in this country. For the benefit of those who do not require the larger works, a neat and handy abridgement of both has been issued at a cheap price.—*Indian Daily News, Jan. 12.*

The *Bombay Gazette* Almanack for 1866 is an excellent Vade Macum both to the local and general reader, and is such a complete book of reference that it ought to be on the table as well of the man of business as the private gentleman. It is a goodly sized volume of nearly 850 pages, and is in every respect equal, if not superior, to its sixteen annual predecessors.—*Athenæum and Daily News, Jan. 6.*

The *Gazette's* "Bombay Almanac" wears its old familiar look. It contains a sketch map of the Island and Town of Bombay. The army and other lists have been carefully compiled with the object of facilitating reference. This, especially in the case of the army, has been very much neglected of late years.—*Sindian, Jan. 24.*

We have received with thanks a copy of the "Bombay Calendar and Directory for 1866." It is a very neat production and contains a great deal of very useful information. Copies may be obtained at the *Bombay Gazette* office.—*Mofussilite, Jan. 13.*

The Bombay Almanac and Directory.—We thankfully acknowledge the receipt of the *Bombay Almanac and Directory* for the ensuing year. It combines neatness of form and appearance together with the most valuable information; it contains a full and elaborate Postal Directory, information relating to the Customs Department, the various Insurance Companies, the Army List, the Bombay Civil List, and other information by far too numerous to mention. This book will doubtless be of the utmost value to the commercial community, the legal professions, together with the members of both services, Military and Civil. We strongly recommend this book to all persons engaged in business of any description where a book of reference is required.—*Poona Observer, December 30.*

The Bombay Almanac for 1866.—We have to apologize to our friends of the *Bombay Gazette* Press, for having neglected to acknowledge the receipt of this very elegant, and useful work. To the merchant it is indispensable, and to all classes of the community it will ever form an instructive and agreeable companion. Its contents are both varied and accurate. The sections are consecutively arranged, and the matter is so concise, and, at the same time, so perspicuous, that a glance suffices to find what we seek. There is scarcely a subject, we can imagine, upon which something is not told. There is not a more useful book published than the Bombay Almanac. Its prices, in comparison to its value, is merely a nominal sum. It is an introduction to everybody and everything worth knowing; and as the production of an *Indian* publishing-house, reflects credit upon the resources of the *Bombay Gazette Press.*—*Deccan Herald, Jan. 29.*

We are indebted to the courtesy of the spirited proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette* for a number of the "Bombay Almanack and Directory" for 1866. The typography, in clearness, neatness, and correctness, equals, if it does not surpass, anything of the kind we have ever seen, and is really most creditable to the Press of the *Gazette*. The binding and paper are excellent, but these are very subordinate considerations indeed when we come to speak of the copious contents, which embrace such a vast variety of subjects that our space would utterly fail us, were we to venture upon even a bare enumeration of them. Suffice it then to say, that the publication before us is replete with information on every point which should be noticed in a work of the kind. Not the least valuable portion of the Almanack are the Bombay Army and Civil Lists corrected up to 1st December 1865.—*Central India Times, Jan. 27.*

The Directory will be sent to any part of the United Kingdom direct if required at Rs. 8 per copy—*Cash.*

N. B.—The Calendar can be sent by post to any part of India for Six Annas, IF PREPAID. If sent Bearing the Postage charge will range from As. 8 to Rs. 1-8, according to distance. The Publisher cannot undertake to prepay the Postage, unless a previous remittance is made or Stamps to the amount necessary be furnished.

Bombay Gazette Office, Fort.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE SHARE MARKET.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON.

BEING Saturday there was little or nothing doing in the Market this day. Back Bays close at 5,100 premium; Elphinstones 130; New do. 195 premium; Mazagons 1,400; Freres 750; United Victorias 2,400 per Share; Bombay Bank Shares 50 premium; Commercials 11½ premium; Old Financials 2 discount. Market flat.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

EXCHANGE.

On what Place.	Terms.	Rates.
London Banks	6 months' sight...	2s. 1⅜d. to 2s. 1 11/16d.
Do. Credits... ...	Do. do. ...	2s. 1½d. to 2s. 1 13/16d.
Do. Documents...	Do. do. ...	2s 2d.
Calcutta	At sight	99½
Do.	30 days' sight ...	98½
Do.	60 Do. do. ...	97½
Madras	30 Do. do. ...	99
China	60 Do. do. ...	213

LAND COMPANIES.

2,000,000	10,000	5,000	......	Back Bay Reclamation Co.	5,100 pm.
1,080,000	1,000	1,000	20 p s	Elphinstone Land Co.	130 pm.
1,080,000	1,000	100		New Do..	195 premium.
2,000,000	10,000	4,000	.... ..	Frere Land Co. ..	740 per share.
110,00	2,000	900	.... ..	House and Land Investment Co. ..	300 per share.
1,00,000	5,000	3,000	.....	Mazagon Land and Reclamation Co..	1,400 per share.
......	2,000	1,000	25 p s	Port Canning.. ..	260 pm.
......	10,000	6,000	.....	United Victoria & Colaba Land Co..	2,400 per share.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per cent. Sicca Rs. Transfer Loans	Rs. 90
" " Sicca " Loan 1832-33	" 93
" " Co.'s " " 1835-36	} 88
" " " " " 1842-43	
" " " " " 1854-55	
Five per cent. Co.'s Rs. Loan 1856-57	" 103
Five per cent. Public Works Loan 1854-55	" 101 p ct p
Five and a half per cent.	" 109½

PRICE CURRENT, 23rd February 1866.

COTTON at Colaba	Per candy.
Dhollera (New load)	Rs. 400 to 410
Dhollera (April and May)..	" 440 to 450
Bhownuggur and Mowa	" 410 to 415
Surat and Broach	" 375 to 380
Porebunder	" 290 to 300
Veeraval	" 290 to 320
Khandeish (New)	" 420 to 425
Dharwar (Sawginned)	" 445 to 450
Oomrawattee (March and April)	" 435 to 440
Ditto (now ready)	" 435 to 440
Hinghunghaut (New)	" 460 to 465

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—FEBRUARY 24.

Roberts, Captain C. P., Royal Artillery, on privliege leave, from Belgaum.

Atkinson, Surgeon Madras Staff, on leave, from Poona.

Davidson, Captain F., 19th Regiment N. I., on duty, from Malligaum.

Pierce, Major J. W. S., 24th Regiment N. I., on privilege leave, from Belgaum.

DEPARTURES.—FEBRUARY 24.

Davidson, Captain F., 19th Regiment N. I., to join, to Baroda.

Magniac, Major, Judge Small Cause Court, Nagpore, to join, to Nagpore.

Roberts, Captain C. P., Royal Artillery, on leave, to Kirkee.

Hamilton, Captain B., 51st Regiment L. I., on sick certificate, to England.

Nasmyth, Captain, Royal Engineers, on medical certificate, to England.

ARMY GENERAL ORDERS.

BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjutant General's Office, Poona, 23rd February.

The following appointment is made:—

10th Regiment N. I.—Lieutenant C. E. Blowers, to be Quarter Master.

His Royal Highness the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief in India having sanctioned that Lieutenant W. S. Curzon, Royal Artillery, should accompany Major General Adams, C. B., to India for the purpose of serving on his personal staff.

The following appointment is made from the 13th instant, subject to approval of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India:—

Lieutenant W. S. Curzon, Royal Artillery, to be Aide-de-Camp to Major General Adams, C. B.

BENGAL.

(*From the Gazette of India, Feb. 17.*)

Mr. W. J. Money, of the Civil Service, is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough for a period of three years, from the date of embarkation.

Mr. A. R. Thompson, of the Civil Service is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough for a period of two years, from the date of embarkation.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint, as a temporary arrangement, Lieutenant and Adjutant G. N. Ross, of the 12th Regiment Madras Native Infantry, to officiate as Cantonment Magistrate at Kamptee, in the Central Provinces, during Captain Playfair's illness, or until further orders.

Lieutenant Ross is invested with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the 2nd Class, described in Section 22 of Act XXV of 1861, to be exercised within the limits of his jurisdiction.

Mr. G. Ouseley, C. S., is appointed to be a Commissioner in Oudh, in succession to Mr. F O. Mayne, transferred to the North-Western Provinces.

Mr. E. F. Harrison, Accountant General, North Western Provinces, to be on special duty at the Presidency until further orders.

Mr. R. Taylor, Deputy Accountant General, Bengal, to be Deputy Accountant General, Punjaub, but to continue to officiate as Deputy Accountant General Madras.

Mr. W. Clark, Deputy Accountant General, Punjaub, to be Deputy Accountant General Bengal.

Mr. R. A. Fink, Officiating 2nd Assistant Accountant General to the Government of India, to officiate as Deputy Accountant General, Punjaub.

Mr. J. C. Gilliland, an Assistant in the office of the Accountant General, Punjaub, to be Chief Assistant in that office, and to take rank in the 5th Class of the Department of Account.

Mr. J. L. Hynes, 2nd Assistant Accountant General, Bombay, to officiate as 1st Assistant Accountant General, and Mr. R. W. Matthews to officiate as 2nd Assistant Accountant General, during the absence of Mr. J. L. Lushington on privilege leave.

The undermentioned officers are permitted to proceed to Europe on leave of absence on sick certificate:—

Lieutenant Colonel Henry Lewis, Royal Artillery, Deputy Inspector General of Ordnance and Magazines, for 20 months, under the new Regulations.

Lieutenant Colonel Charles Fitzroy Miller Mundy, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Presidency Pay Master, for 20 months.

Captain (Brevet Major) William Tod Brown, C. B., Royal Artillery, Assistant Engineer, Upper Sirhind Division D. P. W., for 2 years, under the old Regulations.

His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointment:—

Ordnance Commissariat Department.—Lieutenant H. M. Mackenzie, of the Royal Artillery, to officiate as 3rd Class Commissary of Ordnance, to complete the establishment.

The undermentioned officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs:—

Lieutenant George Swinton, of the Royal Engineers, Executive Engineer, Department of Public Works, Punjaub, for 2 years, under the new Regulations.

With reference to Government General Order No. 913 of the 16th November last, it is hereby notified that Non-commissioned officers and Soldiers who have not had the advantage of studying the Native languages in Regimental or other Government Schools, in whatever Department they may be employed, will in future, on passing examinations by the First or Second Standard in Hindoostani, be entitled to receive the donations payable to Commissioned officers on the like occasions.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

FEB.			
24 Shaw Allum	Clark	Mauritius, Jan. 12.
25 Margaret Crawford (s)	Tate	Goa, Feb. 24.

DEPARTURES.

FEB.		
24 Tilly (s)	Main	Malabar Coast.
Morning Star	Tavernor	Kurrachee.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Shaw Allum.—Mrs. Kennedy; Mrs. J. Clark, and child; Mr. and Mrs. A. Toole, and child; and Mr. Mahomed Khan.

INTELLIGENCE.

Per Shaw Allum.—Spoke the ships *Sarah Sands*, *Watersea*, *Ticonderoga*, *Glen Isla*, *St. Hilda*, barque *Fezrabany*, and S. S. *Lord Clyde*, Wished to be reported.

The ship *Futtay Moombarack*, Nacoda, bound to Judda and Hoodeida, obtained her port clearance on Saturday last.

The following vessels began to load on Saturday last:—

Ship *Flying Foam*, for Liverpool.

Ship *Lepanto*, for London.

Ship *Narzel*, for Havre.

P. and O. Co's S. S. *Emeu*, for China.

MADRAS.

DEPARTURE.—February 17th, ship *Star of India*, for London.

FREIGHTS.

OUR Freight market continues to improve, and the amount of available tonnage has been so much reduced, that if it were not for the large quantity of tonnage overdue, it is probable rates would advance considerably; as it is the knowledge of several large vessels having left Galle for this port in ballast, makes both speculators and shippers extremely cautious in their engagements. Besides this the unsatisfactory telegrams about Cotton received during the past week have checked the disposition previously shown to provide for future requirements, consignees however, are demanding higher rates, and the market closes firm without any signs of weakness.

For Liverpool.—Rates have advanced 5s. per ton, both for ready and time engagements. One or two favourite iron ships completed their loading at £2-10-0, and for Colonial built ships under quick despatch £2-7-6 has been paid. For March loading £2-7-6 to £2-10-0 has been done, and the latter rate is offered for April shipment. *Seeds* have been shipping at 15s. per ton.

For London.—There has been more enquiry for tonnage than has been experienced for a long time past, and two ships the *Hollinside*, 641 tons, and *Lepanto*, 840 tons, have engaged large quantities of cargo at £2-6-6 to £2-10-0 per ton.

For Havre.—There is more tonnage on the berth than cargo can be obtained to load, but when Cotton arrives more freely great improvement is expected.

In the *Country Trade* we regret to say there is nothing doing.

Current quotations are as follows:—

For Liverpool	Cotton	£2 5 0 to £2 10 0 per ton.
	Seeds	£0 15 0 to £0 17 6
For London	Cotton	£2 0 0 to £2 10 0
	Seeds	£1 0 0 nominal.
	Cases	£2 7 6 to £2 10 0
	Ivory	£3 5 0 to £3 10 0
	Hides	£2 15 0 to £3 0 0
	Coir Rope	£2 10 0 to £2 15 0
Havre	Cotton	£3 0 0 to £3 5 0
	Coffee	£1 5 0 to £1 10 0

—*Bombay Saturday Review, February 24.*

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR LONDON.

THE first class Ship "LEPANTO," Captain WALKER, will meet with quick despatch, the greatest part of her Cargo being engaged. For particulars apply to

STOEHR, PRIEGER & Co,
Agents Ship *Lepanto*.

Bombay, 25th Feb. 1866.

NOTICE.—ADVERTISEMENTS for No. V. of *Punch in India* cannot be received after 1 P. M. THIS DAY.

NOTICE.—MR. D. J. E. PENNEY will CEASE to SIGN our FIRM from THIS DATE.

22nd Feb. 1866. MACINDOE, ROGERS & Co.

WANTED, about 1st May next, ROOMS suitable for 2 Bachelors, in Rampart Row, or Elphinstone Circle, must be airy and in a good position. Address "A. B. C.," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

TO LET, from 1st January 1866, extensive OFFICES, at present occupied by the General Financial Corporation (Limited). For Terms, &c., apply at the Office of the Company, No. 8, Bell Lane.

Bombay, 20th Dec. 1865.

NOTICE.—We have the pleasure to intimate that we have been appointed AGENTS for the SCINDE SEED CRUSHING COMPANY, Kurrachee, and are prepared to receive orders for Castor, Linseed, Sweet and Rape Oil. J. A. BROWN & Co.

13, Medow Street, 24th February 1866.

TO RESIDENTS IN INDIA.—We are in receipt of a Consignment of DR. RIDDELL'S new Edition of INDIAN DOMESTIC ECONOMY, revised to the present. It is a most useful work on Indian Cooking and a Housekeeper's guide. Price net Cash—Rs. 8.

TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED).

24th February 1866.

BATGER & Co., Confectioners, Dealers in Dried Fruits, &c., London. Established 1748.

A further consignment from the above Firm just landed, and consisting of Jams, Jellies, Marmalade and Bottled Tart Fruits will be offered for sale by PUBLIC AUCTION by Messrs. MENESSE & Co., on THURSDAY the 1st March.

THE undersigned have on sale at their Godown a large quantity of PLASTERING GUN POWDER of the best quality, and PATENT FUZE, on the following Price:—

PLASTERING GUN POWDER at 14 Rs. per cwt.
PATENT FUZE .... at 60 Rs. per Barrel.

HEPTOOLLA ALLYBHOY & Co.,
Ship Chandlers, No. 7, Apollo Street, Fort.

ABSCONDED, about the 18th January, WILLIAM CHURCHILL HARRISON, late Chief Mate of the Barque *Dunelm*, and formerly Second Mate of the *Princess Somawatty*, leaving a sum unpaid, due to SOMJEEBHOY VISHRAM, Esq., for short delivery of cases of Crackers.

Information will be rewarded with thanks.

CHAS. ROBERTSON,
Master of the Barque *Dunelm*.

C. N. Cama and Co., Agents.

BOMBAY LANDING AND SHIPPING COMPANY (LIMITED).—This Company is prepared to undertake the discharge of whole shipments, or the clearance of such portions of Cargoes as may not be removed by Consignees, holding the same at the risk of the concerned for freight or landing charges.

The Company have available a powerful Tug Steamer for towing Ships in and out of Dock and at moderate rates; also Steam Yachts, which can be chartered for excursion parties when not otherwise required.

For particulars apply to the undersigned.

W. C. PENSON, General Manager.

Offices, Graham's Buildings.

VICTORIA COTTON GIN AND PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that at a MEETING of the Shareholders in the above Company, held on the 21st instant, it was resolved that a DIVIDEND of Rupees Fifty (Rs. 50) per Share, being at the rate of Ten per cent per annum for the half year ending the 31st December 1865 be paid to Shareholders on and after 1st March next.

The Dividend will be paid to Shareholders whose names are on the Register at the close of business THIS DAY.

Dividend Warrants can be obtained from the undersigned.

By order,
JAMES GREAVES, Managing Director.

Broach, 21st February 1866.

ALLIANCE FINANCIAL CORPORATION (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Offices of the Corporation, No. 2, Forbes Street, on MONDAY the 12th proximo, at the hour of 3 P. M., for the transaction of the following business:—

1st.—To receive and consider the Report of the Directors.

2nd.—To consider a proposal to wind up the Corporation voluntarily: and in the event of a resolution to this effect being passed,

3rd.—To nominate Liquidators and to fix their remuneration.

By order of the Board of Directors,
S. GOLTCHMAN, Acting Secretary.

Bombay, 24th February 1866.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.—NOTICE.—An EXPRESS MAIL TRAIN will leave Bombay for Buranpoor and Budnaira five hours after the arrival of each Overland Mail (due to arrive at Bombay respectively about the 9th and 28th of each month, by which accommodation will be afforded at double the ordinary rates of fare for 1st, 2nd and 3rd class passengers.

Residents of Bombay desirous of travelling by this Train are requested to intimate to me a day or two before the anticipated arrival of each Mail, that sufficient accommodation may be provided.

A Train will run on the arrival of the Mail of the 27th instant, and continue to be run after the arrival of each Mail until further orders.

E. W. KEILY, Junior,
General Traffic Manager.

General Traffic Manager's Office, Bombay, 26th Feb. 1866.

FOREST DEPARTMENT—SALE OF TEAK TIMBER.—NOTICE is hereby given, that 930 logs, or thereabouts, of excellent TEAK TIMBER, useful for building purposes, will be sold by Public Auction, in lots suitable to purchasers, at the BULSAR DEPOT on the 28th March 1866.

The Logs are of average length and girth as under:

	From	To	Remarks.
Length	30 ft.	36 ft.	A few are greater dimensions.
Circumference.	3 ft. 2 in.	4 ft.	

The Timber can be inspected by application at the Depot and full particulars obtained by letter addressed to the undersigned at Bulsar.

W. P. WALSHE,
Acting Deputy Conservator of Forests,
Surat and Northern Division.

Deputy Conservator's Camp, Gundava, 22nd Feb. 1866.

N. B.—It is not probable that another sale will take place until after the Monsoon.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY.

THACKER, VINING & Co.

BOOK SELECTIONS.

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POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAIL.

THE Overland Mail per P. and O. Company's Steamer *Northam*, will be closed on THURSDAY, the 1st March, at 7 A. M. An after packet will be kept open on payment of the usual fee of 8 annas (which must be prepaid by stamps) until 8 o'clock A. M. Registered letters will be received until 6 P. M. of the previous day.

CHINA MAIL.

THE Post Office Packets for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, per P. and O. Company's Steamer *Emeu*, will be closed on FRIDAY, the 2nd March, at 6 o'clock P. M. A packet for late letters will be kept open on payment of the usual fee until 7 A. M. on the 3rd prox.

An Australian Mail will be despatched direct by this opportunity only.

MAILS FOR KURRACHEE AND SCINDE.

MAILS for Kurrachee and Scinde, per Steamer *Kurrachee*, will be closed 12 hours after the arrival of the Overland Mail.

CALENDAR——FEB.—MARCH 1866.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

Full Moon, Thursday	1st	4h. 43m. P.M.
Last Quarter, Friday	9th	8h. 44m. P.M.
New Moon, Saturday	17th	2h. 28m. A.M.
First Quarter, Friday	23rd	5h. 53m. P.M.
Full Moon, Saturday	31st	9h. 22m. A.M.

Days	Dates.	Sundays, Festivals, &c.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	High Water Bombay Harbour. Morn.	High Water Bombay Harbour. Even.	Evening Gun.
			h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	
Mon.	26	Day breaks at 5-46 A.M.	6 23	6 3	8 50	9 19	23rd Feb. 1866. Time 9h. 1m. 20s. P.
Tues.	27	Saturn rises at 10-28 P.M.	6 22	6 4	9 42	10 4	
Wed.	28	Length of day 11-43.	6 21	6 4	10 25	10 41	
Thurs.	1	St. David's. Full Moon at 4-13 P.M.	6 21	6 4	11 4	11 19	
Fri.	2	Venus passes 16' N. of Mercury	6 20	6 5	11 37	11 54	
Sat.	3	Venus in greatest Hel Lat S. at 10-17 A.M.	6 19	6 5	—	0 11	
Sun.	4	3rd Sunday in Lent.	6 19	6 5	0 26	0 42	

No. V. OF
"PUNCH IN INDIA,"
WILL BE PUBLISHED ON WEDNESDAY, Feb. 28.

LIST OF WOOD ENGRAVINGS.

CARTOON.—Dr. H—wl—t's Battle of the Pyramids.

HALF PAGE.—Master and Pupil: or, Who Gains by it?

QUARTER PAGE.—The Hon'ble A—ley E—d—n and the *Bombay Saturday Review* of the 3rd instant.

HALF PAGE.—Military Series, No. IV.: or, the Doctor and the Orderly.

INITIAL LETTERS.—B. O. H. I. S. D. T. &c., &c.

SUBSCRIPTION FOR 12 NUMBERS, RUPEES TEN. SINGLE COPY, ONE RUPEE.

All communications to be addressed to The Editor of "PUNCH IN INDIA," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

Subscriptions to be made payable to the Manager of the *Bombay Gazette*.

NOTICE.—LADY FRERE regrets that she will not be able to receive Visitors at Parell, on MONDAY next the 26th instant.

GODFREY CLERK, Brevet Major,
Military Secretary.

Government House, Parell, 23rd Feb. 1866.

LATEST DATES RECEIVED.

ADEN	Feb. 14	KURRACHEE	Feb. 20
AGRA	Feb. 20	LAHORE	Feb. 17
ALLAHABAD	Feb. 19	LONDON	Jan. 26
AUSTRALIA	Dec. 26	MAURITIUS	Jan. 18
ALEXANDRIA	Feb. 4	MADRAS	Feb. 19
BANGALORE	Feb. 21	MALTA	Jan. 18
CALCUTTA	Feb. 19	MEERUT	Feb. 20
CAPE	Dec. 16	OOTACAMUND	Feb. 15
CEYLON	Feb. 17	OUDH	Feb. 17
COCHIN	Feb 17	PENANG	Feb. 10
DELHI	Feb 20	PUNJAUB	Feb. 17
FRANCE	Jan. 19	SUEZ	Feb. 6
HONGKONG	Feb. 1	SINGAPORE	Feb. 8

The Bombay Gazette.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1866.

WHEN the "Arms Act" became law, India was in the throes of the mutiny. That day which saw the seige train arrive before Delhi also saw Lord Canning offer his sanction to an enactment providing for the registry and possession of arms and ammunition, and virtually for the disarmament of the loyal Englishman, as well as the rebel sepoy or suspected native. Lord Canning had at the time almost reached the depth of his unpopularity. The press was stifled into harmlessness and imbecility under the influence of the Gagging Act, and the attention of all India was distracted by the events of the mutiny. The fate of the Empire hung in the balance, and Englishmen had little zest for watching over their political rights, when every day brought with it some new tale of atrocity and horror, and when the air was filled with tidings of events which imperilled the existence of their race in India. The Arms Act, amid the convulsion, passed quietly through the Council, awaking only some opposition after it had become law, and when opposition was too late. The feeble remonstrance that was then raised against it was a premonition of the storm of discussion under which an amended measure was to pass the Council three years later, and which in turn forms a striking contrast to the apathetic indifference with which it is now being renewed. The four stages in the history of the process of disarming the people of India present, indeed, some curious contrasts. They have all this in common, however, that they are events of purely political not of fiscal importance. In the disarming of the Punjaub, the rights of Englishmen to carry arms were reserved; and the dominant race was not stripped of its weapon of defence in a province where every man had been a foe, where order had been unknown, where the rights of property and life itself were unregarded. But in 1857 the same law that was meant to disarm the rebel sepoy was also framed to disarm the European, whose very existence naturally depended upon his loyalty; at least it disarmed them both, indifferently, within all the districts to which the Act might be extended by the Governor General. The Indian atmosphere in 1857, however, was not favourable to discussion; the necessity was imminent that certain districts should be brought within the operation of such an Act, and the faith seemed to be general that in the loyal districts its provisions would not be enforced. It was even taken into consideration by the framers of the Bill, whether certain loyal sections of the community, among whom the Parsees were specially mentioned, should not be exempted, but the element of polite officialism was at work and the foolish bugbear of "class legislation," before the danger of which officialism trembled, led the promoters of the measure to propose, and the legislature to pass, an Act which should not exempt even their own countrymen. This—which be it remembered was enacted in the year of the mutiny when in every Englishman's hand there should have been a rifle or a weapon of defence—was surely the *ultima Thule* of official squeamishness and etiquette. Charles II.'s apology upon his death-bed for giving his attendants so much trouble, scarcely transcended the misplaced punctiliousness of the respectable old gentlemen who were then the legislators of India. The one outlet which they left from the scrupulous absurdity of the measure, was investing the executive with the power of declaring who should be exempt from the Act; but in a piece of legislation which during the troublous times of 1857, degraded the Englishman to the level of a suspected native, old fogiedom attained its supreme apotheosis.

Passing over the temporary smothering of this question in 1859, it was re-opened in 1860 when the principle of exempting or not exempting Englishmen was discussed in all its length and breadth, and with a bitterness which indicated the new change which was creeping over the face of Anglo-Indian society. It was the struggle of aristocratic officialism, and all the traditions it inherited from the school to which it belonged, with that independent and frequently rougher energy which was pouring into India to add to its commerce, to construct its railways, and to improve its soil by the investment of British capital. The one sole object of the Act was to disarm natives, especially natives who might be dangerous. Englishmen needed no disarming. They were not dangerous; they were not disloyal. There was no need of depriving the Englishman of his weapon in the remote districts of the Mofussil where he might relieve the monotony of his existence by his accustomed sport; and there was every need why he should not be deprived of it in tracts where he might become the prey of a wild beast, or the victim of a robber gang. Disaffected natives, or natives to whom rapine and disorder were a calling and a means of living, would, almost as a matter of certainty, conceal their arms, an act that no Englishman would think of committing. We repeat that the *bona fide* intention was to disarm natives; but the priggish officialism of the day, looking down upon the so-called "interlopers" with sublime and ill-concealed contempt, declared that the natives might become jealous and distrustful if Europeans were not included, that there was nothing more dangerous than class legislation, and that, therefore, Europeans too must be disarmed. The first reason was a miserable abnegation of our position; the second was false when applied to India—true, only of a civilized country;—and the third overwhelmed the European community with disgrace under the pretence of justice, but really under the fear of native discontent. As the Bill issued from the furnace of a fiery discussion, its original enactments were so modified as to deprive it of much of its efficacy as a disarming measure. Europeans were to be included in order to appease native discontent, and the provisions of the Bill were modified to appease Europeans. In practice, however, the executive deprived it of its sting, and we learn from the statement of the objects and reasons of the new Bill which has been introduced into the Viceregal Council, that "no Europeans and no natives of approved loyalty" were disarmed under the Act. To this circumstance we owe it that the re-enactment of a measure which in 1860 awoke violent discussion, does not, in 1866, excite even a murmur.

The disarmament of a population is an act of which the political and social significance is not to be lightly estimated. The right to possess arms can only belong to a free and a civilized people, or to a people where the Government has no authority, and law is of none effect; where society in short is reduced to its primitive elements, and each man holds his own by the strength of his own right arm. The concurrent testimony of the local authorities on the operation of the Arms Act during the short time it has been in force, shows that a great mollifying change has set in on the habits and manners of the people; broils are less bloody, offences are less numerous and less aggravated, there is less ferocity among the ill-disposed, and while property and life are safer, the people are taught to trust to Government for protection, and to the ordinary operations of law for redress. They are already taught to till their fields without their weapons; and another generation hence (if the act is stringently enforced) there will have grown up men in India, trained in the arts of peace, and unskilled in the use of weapons of war. But the value of the Act depends upon its enforcement. India in fact has been re-arming, and from all quarters comes evidence that latterly the provisions of the Act of 1860 have been set at nought. Weapons are manufactured and sold equal to the finest English rifles; the possession of inferior arms has become notoriously common, and ammunition can be easily obtained. There is some necessity, perhaps, that districts adjoining Native States should be exempted from the operation of the Act, their inhabitants being exposed to danger of sudden attack from the lawless bands which infest the territories of our vassal Chiefs. Government cannot, in justice and common humanity, disarm a people whom it cannot defend. It must either strengthen its administrative action so as to guarantee safety to its subjects, or leave its subjects to guarantee security to themselves. In other districts of British India, however, where a spirit of disorder prevails, where discontent lurks, where lethal weapons are becoming the familiar friends of the general population, the Act should be rigorously enforced. It is a necessary step in the progress of civilization; it is a necessary step even for the security of our Indian Empire.

CARTING AGENCIES TO RAILWAY COMPANIES.

(*Communicated.*)

IT is a general idea with many that the mere making of railways and cart roads in India will be sufficient to develope the resources of the country. It may be so with those parts of it which are contiguous to them. But the produce of the lands in the immediate vicinity of these arteries of communication represents but a very small portion of the fruits of the earth grown in India. Consequently, if we purpose to introduce a system of real free-trade in this British dependency we must help the native agriculturist to bring his grain and other produce to the edge of railways, canals, and main roads. We must encourage the native farmer in this; in fact, we must assist him to do so. If the grain which is grown far in the interior were offered in fair competition with that now sold in our large towns, the price of food to the population of this country would be greatly diminished. But the difficulty is to get it to market. The ryot cannot leave his homestead to travel eighty or one hundred miles with his farm crops. If he did, his few beegas of land would go to ruin during his absence. He cannot afford the time, nor can he afford the expense of the journey: particularly the return one; when every hour passed in bending his steps back to his village he would find himself travelling at a dead loss, and paying exorbitantly for the feed of his bullocks. If it were possible for the inland farmer to get a remunerative price for bajery, gram, mut, and other grain, after paying the expenses of transport, he no doubt could turn to account those vast waste tracts of land which exist in this Presidency, and which have never been troubled with the rudest plough-share. But the arrangements and the consequent expenses that are necessary stand in his way. There is first the carting to the nearest railway. This he cannot manage himself without great difficulty. Then there must be an agent at Bombay or at whatever other native city or town to which he may consign his goods. There must be also delivery expenses and the various other charges which eat away profit on a consignment of goods thus subjected to the distilling process of half a dozen paid agents' charges or as we might more fitly describe them frequently extortionate demands. It needs no demonstration from us to establish the fact, that we require in India just as regular a system of carting, and conveyance agency as we do in England. Perhaps if we had regular carting companies established and working on English rules, like Pickford and Co., for instance, we should really do more towards opening up avenues for trade in this land, than is done by all the elaborate "minute nonsense" that oozes out of the goose-quills of some of our political officers. We are led into this vein of thought from the fact that there is a great difficulty at the present moment for European houses to obtain contracts for carting goods to and from the various stations on our lines of railways. In fact, there would appear to be a determination to keep railway contracts in India in the hands of natives only, particularly those contracts that relate to the carrying of goods. Now, we should like to know very much how it is that the "Indian Carrying Company" could find no favour when they tendered on a late occasion for the carting agency to a railway company in this Presidency. We should, we confess, be glad to know what peculiar claims those Parsee gentlemen advanced who were deemed to have put in a better claim for consideration, and who were accepted, than this highly respectable Company, who lately sought to obtain a portion of the carrying business on a well established line in our own Presidency. We like to see a liberal spirit displayed by an English Company, and we are no advocates for shutting out any man because he is of a different creed or colour to ourselves. But this liberality of feeling must not lead us into an open act of injustice to our own countrymen. We fear that in the case we allude to, the Indian Carrying Company have found the colour of their skin, and their appreciation of English notions as to right and compensations for loss, a chief ingredient in the cause of the rejection of their tender.

It is well known that this Company have occasionally to prefer claims on account of losses for goods. The railway companies have not always found fault with the claims or denied the facts and matter as stated. But their chief observations and remarks have generally been directed to a fact that they appear to note with evident satisfaction, viz., that they have found it far easier to settle the claims of native merchant consigners than those made upon them by this and similar companies. In round English, they found that they could occasionally shake out of a liability on account of lost or damaged goods in the case of a native claim; whereas the business-like way and habits of an English house was likely to mulct them whenever goods were not forthcoming, and for which a receipt had been passed. Now we feel constrained to say that railways which have been originated almost by Government itself, and which until they pay owe their continued existence to a Government guarantee, should not allow such an unworthy motive to influence them in the bestowal of contracts. It might with some great benefit to railway companies be asked how do losses actually occur, for which their funds are so often rendered liable? It has been the plan of railway subordinates to make it appear, that purloining to an enormous extent takes place on railways from the acts of outside thieves, that goods, sheds are frequently robbed, and that the trains in motion laden with valuables are also as frequently stripped. This has sometimes happened no doubt. The cry about it was so long and so constant, that Sir Bartle Frere lately appointed Police Superintendents and Police Magistrates to our own Presidency lines, and the measures of these gentlemen are no doubt a great safety to public property. But "enquire within" is an old saying, and we may possibly do a wide world service, by exposing some of the *not well known* tricks of subordinate railway officials. It is noised that often when a robbery is reported to have taken place the police officer is whisked off to a long distance, after the imaginary appropriator of the property in charge of the company. Very frequently it is said the missing case, bag, or parcel has never been really placed in the train at all. Suppose a merchant at any station wants to forward forty bags of grain to Bombay. If the carter be in collusion with the clerk who receives the goods, the thing is easily managed; the truck or covered van is told off and thirty-nine bags instead of forty are deposited. The clerk passes his receipt for forty packages received, thus rendering the company liable. On arrival it is discovered there is one short and the railway are held responsible, while the carter and clerk divide the spoil. This, we fear, is no overdrawn picture of railway servant rascality. We commend this portion of the community to the watchful care of the new railway police just as much as we do the reputed stray thieves. Now report has it that robberies of this kind are much more frequent in the case of the property carried by English agency than in that of property conveyed by a native carting agency. The reason is obvious: if the robbery is committed upon a European house compensation is demanded at once. This creates an unpopularity that exactly suits the view of those in competition and who take very good care that their property is not short. In fact the committal of a few robberies on a European firm, in order to cause complaints and cost the railway money in compensation, is the most dull and politic game that an astute native could play, to induce a company to deal with apparently less litigious contractors.

But managing agents who do thus select native gentlemen to do their carting work have an imperative duty to perform to the public. They are bound to see that the work is done properly. We hate distinctions so we shall name none; but it might be, however, just as well to ask the Railway directors of this Presidency if the interest of the public is really faithfully looked after by all the present contractors? By the terms of a contract that we have heard of in a particular case, the contractor is bound to find carts for the conveyance of goods. But he does nothing of the kind. He receives two annas per maund for delivery from the railway in the towns close by the line, and being unable to fulfil his contract, or rather finding it pay him better not to do so, he allows a slight drawback of a few pies per maund to the consignee and pockets the difference. In nine cases out of ten this is submitted to, even agreed to, for the speedy delivery to the owner is often to him a matter of great importance. In another case he sub-lets the contract for one anna per maund (receiving two annas from the Company) to a person who in his turn screws the public, or has, at any rate, so little an interest in the matter beyond this bare profit that the public are not as well served as they should be, nor as they would be, were these contracts left open to a healthy competition. We do not wish to advocate any special interests in a matter of this kind, but we protest against a monopoly—we protest against the carrying of goods to, or from the line of our railways being restricted to one set of men. The railway companies of India will best consult the true interests of their shareholders by encouraging every company (which is willing and possessed of means) that offers to bring traffic from the far interior to the edges of our lines of communication.

A DETACHMENT of fifty men of the Royal Regiment at Kamptee are under orders to leave that station shortly for Mohtoor, one of the hills of the Satpoora range, as an experiment, to be there stationed for the hot season.

THE *Hurkaru*:—We hear from Bhootan, that when the British forces commenced their advance towards Tongsoo, the Deb Rajah sent Chumo Bhat, his messenger, to Tongsoo Penlow, pointing out the misfortunes which would fall on him, and the whole of Bhootan, if the guns were not restored to the British authorities on their entering Kanikah. To this message Tongsoo Penlôw has not given any reply; but he has sent information to the British that he has despatched the two guns, and that the force, therefore, to pause on their onward march.

OPENING OF THE JAFUR ALLEE SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS.

(*Special for the Bombay Gazette.*)

SURAT, 22ND FEBRUARY.

LAST Tuesday was a high day in the history of Surat. Stirring recitals of deeds of daring belonging to days gone by occupy no inconsiderable place in the local chronicles, but the event which has just been celebrated has, if less romance, far more reality and progress in it than the brilliant displays of wealth and power which once were wont to take place here in the "old times" before Bombay was the capital of Western India.

"The Jafur Allee Spinning and Weaving Company," the opening of which is the subject of this letter, took place on Tuesday with great *eclat* in the presence of the chief European residents of the station and district, and as might be supposed, in that of what with but very slight exaggeration may be said to be the whole native population of Surat. The directors determined to commence their work, and signalize the completion of that of their architect and engineer, by a formal opening followed by entertainments to the visitors, the arrangements comprising after the despatch of the primary object of the day no less than four distinct dinners, one for the champagne wallahs, as native sometimes term us, and three *burra khanas* for the various castes and persuasions of this composite country.

At the works of the Company at Begum Varee a spacious building had been erected, to call it a tent would be a misapplication of words, although the "Almighty King Cotton," as Yankees have it, did form the roof, and in obedience to the cards of invitation issued "all the world and his wife" assembled at half-past three o'clock. A more interesting sight than was presented at this part of the proceedings can hardly be imagined by those who take any interest in the future of the land which it is their lot to make their temporary home.

The centre was occupied by a table whereat sat the chairman of the day's proceedings, Mr. Kemball, C.S.; around him in a largely extended circle were seated the European guests, backed row after row by well dressed natives as far as the eye could reach, all assembled to witness the triumph of inventive genius and mechanical skill, in the application of the latest improvements of Manchester machinery to that wondrous staple which has made and unmade the fortunes of so many, as Bombayites know too well. A programme of the arrangements was handed to each guest on arrival, and was as follows:—

> The guests will, on arrival, assemble in the temporary building erected for the purpose.
>
> They will thence proceed at 4-15 to the engine room, when the engines will be started, and named by Mrs. Kemball, who has kindly consented to assist in the ceremony.
>
> After the ceremony the guests will be conducted through the factory, to view the machinery, which will display the processes of spinning and weaving in operation.
>
> The guests will then return to the shed, where the secretary will read a short history of the rise and progress of the Company.
>
> Pan soparee and bouquets will then be distributed.
>
> A native entertainment will then be provided for the guests in the palace grounds, during which the band of H. M. 2nd (Grenadiers) N. I. will (by the kind permission of the Colonel and officers) perform a selection of music.
>
> At 7-30 a banquet will be prepared in the palace for the European guests.
>
> The band of H. M. 2nd (Grenadiers) N. I. will perform during dinner.
>
> After which the usual toasts will be proposed.
>
> Dancing at about 9 P. M.

Cotton mills have been running in various parts of India for some time past, and it seems strange that the city which has given a name to Indian cotton, should not until now have possessed steam machinery for the fabrication of the material called somewhat disparagingly after her. Mrs. Kemball, as you will see by the programme, consented to break the mystic bottle and touch the magic handle, which set in motion the ponderous engines to turn the thousand wheels, and produce the music so dear to Lancashire ears. The moment this was done a move round the works was made, and if to English eyes the sight was not altogether new, it was not the less interesting. The fact of the formation of a company to work with Lancashire mules the produce of this far land, the capital being chiefly if not altogether native, must to even the most apathetic of our countrymen have brought some feeling of pleasure,—shall I say of justifiable pride?—to stand aside and view the crowds of Parsees, Hindoos, Mussulmen, and representatives of the various other classes which form the population of Surat, pushing and crushing, elbow to elbow, and back to back, to get a good place, which in all crowds seems to be the never-to-be-attained object, and to closely inspect the working of the at once ponderous yet subtle machine now started on its never ending journey. To view this is something to rejoice at, and proves if such were needed the power of civilization to overcome caste prejudices, as in time it certainly will also destroy the bitter feeling of religious hatred which seems at present, unfortunately, a part of the belief of every Oriental. However, as your readers can perhaps fancy all this readily enough, without my enlarging on the subject, interesting and suggestive though it be, I think that I better confine myself to the facts, as cross judges so frequently tell discursive witnesses.

Well, then, the Jafur Allee Spinning Company have laid out (as I am informed) some five or six lacs in machinery, &c., all made by the well known firm of Platt of Oldham, and except by the sable faces of the artizans, if so they are to be termed, you might well fancy yourself in an English mill. The inspection of the works over the company adjourned to the palace of the late Nawab Jafer Allee, now occupied by his representative the Nawab of Baila, who received with every attention his European guests, having previously himself distributed the inevitable pan soparee and bouquets during the half hour which intervened between the arrival at the palace and the dinner. Those who had never before seen the palace found much to occupy their attention, in examining the various articles of *vertu*, of which there are a fine collection, musical boxes also and wonderful clocks with performing figures, which were placed on various tables in the apartments. The band of the regiment quartered here, the 2nd Grenadiers, played a selection of music in the garden, before and during the dinner, which was now announced. Suffice it to say that everything was of the best and plenty of it; all the ladies remained to dinner, and a very pleasant day was ended by an equally pleasing evening. After dinner the usual toasts were proposed; and as may be supposed that of "Success to the Jafur Allee Spinning and Weaving Company" was received, as it well deserved to be. Out of consideration for the feelings and patience of your readers, I spare you even an abridgment of the speeches, which were—well I will offer no opinion.

LATEST NEWS.

Subscription Telegram.

BY THE INDO-EUROPEAN LINE.

LONDON, 20TH FEBRUARY, 6-30 P. M.

The Bombay mail of January 29 arrived to-day.

Fair Dhollera 15¼d. to 16d., market dull and inanimate, and in favour of buyers.

Bengal Cotton 12½d.

Manchester market dull, but prices unchanged.

The 1st Battalion of the Coldstream Guards have been sent to Ireland.

(*By Indian Telegraph.*)

(*Special for the Bombay Gazette.*)

CALCUTTA, 24TH FEBRUARY.

MR. JOHN STRACHY has been appointed Chief Commissioner of Oude.

The Commander-in-Chief goes on a tour of inspection in Central India.

CALCUTTA, 23RD FEBRUARY.

Govt. Paper.	Four per cent., Rs. 10-14 to 11-2. dis.
	Five per cent., Rs. 2-14 to Rs. 3-1 pm.
	Five & half per cent., Rs. 8-8 to 8-12. pm.

Exchange, 2s. 1⅜d.

Freights: Dead Weight, 10s. to 15s.

Jute, £2 5s.

Seeds, £1 12s. 6d.

Shirtings, Rs. 7-13 to Rs. 8.

Madapollams, Rs. 3-15 to Rs. 4-1.

Mule Twist, 9 as. 7 pies.

Market for Piece Goods, no change.

Market for Twist, slightly lower.

GALLE, 24th Feb.

Mail Steamer *Delhi* sailed for Calcutta.

Mail Steamer *Ottawa* sailed for China.

MADRAS, 25th Feb.

Steamer *India* from Bombay anchored.

Steamer *Madras* from Calcutta signalled.

Steamer *Burmah* sailed for Bombay and Southern ports.

WE are indebted to the courtesy of Government for the following important telegram, received on Saturday via Galle:—

The French Government refuses to be held responsible for the acts of the Mexican authorities, and the American refuse to recognise Emperor Maximilian.

General Prim retreated into Portugal.

Trial of Jefferson Davis postponed until restoration of civil powers.

Much alarm regarding the Fenians. General confidence at Earl Russel's measures.

BOMBAY.

TELEGRAPHIC communication between Bombay and Kurrachee was reported perfect at 8 P. M. yesterday.

THE Hon'ble Rustomjee Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy and staff arrived yesterday by the S. S. *Margaret Crawford* from Goa.

A PAPER on "Permanent Ways," by Mr. Alex. R. Terry, will be read in the Durbar Room of the Town Hall, in connection with the Bombay Mechanics' Institute, this evening, at 8 o'clock.

WE are requested to state that No. V. of *Punch in India* will be published early on Wednesday morning. Gentlemen requiring extra copies for the outgoing mail should communicate with the Manager at once.

TWO Hindoos, charged with having in their possession six forged currency notes for Rs. 1,000 each, have been committed by F. L. Brown, Esq., to take their trial at the next Criminal Sessions.

THE tank near the Pilot Bunder at Upper Colaba, which has long been a source of nuisance to the neighbourhood, is to be filled in by order of the Municipal Commissioner, and a public market erected on the site.

LATEST dates of private telegrams received from Europe by the Indo-European line up to 8 P. M. yesterday, from the Continent of Europe, and the United Kingdom, 22nd February.

WE are informed that the name of the cash-keeper for whom, a warrant was issued on Friday last, by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, on the information of Mr. Munguldass Nathoobhoy, was "Mohunjee Nanjee" and not "Mowjee Nanjee," as reported in our issue of Saturday.

THE hired troop ship *Countess of Russell*, Captain Thompson, sailed on Saturday for London, having on board 3 officers, 245 men, 9 women and 18 children of H. M.'s British forces. The names of the officers are Captain Nasmyth, Captain Coote and Captain Hamilton.

ON an information laid on Friday last before Dosabhoy Framjee, Esq., by Mr. W. B. Fellows, Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes, a warrant on a charge of forgery was issued for the apprehension of one Madhowrao Ragoonath, one of the receivers appointed to collect Municipal rates and taxes.

THE following passengers proceeded on Saturday lasrt by the B. C. and R. S. N. Co.'s S. S. *Tilly*, Captain A. Main, to the Malabar Coast:—Sir Alexander Grant, Bart., Capt. Waddington; Mr. Henry Allen; Mr. Rustomjee Bomanjee; Mr. Schunde; Mrs. E. Fritz; Mr. H. E. Thompson; and Mr. Lockhart.

JOHN MACDONALD, who was brought up on Friday last at the Mazagon Police Court charged with escaping from lawful custody of the Superintendent of the House of Correction, was on Saturday, after some evidence as to his capture had been recorded, committed by the sitting magistrate for trial at the ensuing Criminal Sessions on the above charge.

WE understand that a meeting of leading European merchants was held at the office of Messrs. Remington and Co. on Saturday afternoon, to consider the advisability of increasing the rate of commission charged upon native consignments to England. The meeting was presided over by the Hon'ble A. J. Hunter, and about twenty gentlemen were present. After considerable discussion, it was unanimously resolved that the minimum rate of commission be increased from 2½ to 3 per cent; the alteration to take effect from the 1st of March next.

THE cricket match played on the Esplanade on Saturday between eleven members of the Bombay Club and eleven gentlemen selected from the men-of-war now in harbour, turned out rather a one-sided affair. The Bombay Club went in first, and so merrily did they handle the willow that they were not disposed of until upwards of 200 runs had been committed to paper. Nothing daunted, the blue jackets went vigorously to work; but the fates in the shape of good fielding and excellent bowling were against them. They were disposed of for something like 50 runs; and there being no time to play a second innings, it became necessary to decide the game by the first, which was done.

THE fire in Mandavee, which broke out on Friday morning last, was still smouldering on Saturday. It appears that it commenced in the house of a Bhattia named Roopjee Mooljee and thence communicated to the one adjoining, belonging to Balajee Ambajee. The whole of Roopjee Mooljee's house was destroyed, but the lower portion of the adjoining one escaped. The damage is estimated at Rs. 80,000. We have been since informed that Captain Phillips, with a party of men from the Marine Battalion, and an engine, rendered considerable assistance on this occasion, as did also Mr. Ryan of the Elphinstone Land and Press Company, with their engine and a number of men. Mr. Powell with the engine from the Fort Fire Brigade and the lascars of the establishment were also present.

THE Agent of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company has furnished the Chamber of Commerce with the following particulars of the traffic moved on that Railway, during the month of January 1866:—

		Mds.	Srs.
Cotton	1,94,098 Bales	29,147	0
Seed	55,996 Bags	83,994	0
Opium	5,986 Chests	8,979	0
Bullion		318	4
General Merchandize		543,393	0
Being a total of		927,831 Maunds.	
or		34,364 Tons.	

THE cantonment of Kirkee will henceforth be disconnected from the Poona Brigade, and form a separate command under the senior officer at that station.

All correspondence connected with the troops stationed at Kirkee will be forwarded direct to the divisional authorities.

The officer commanding at Kirkee will comply with all requisitions made by the Brigadier General Commanding Poona Brigade, for officers for general duties, as also for one or more batteries of Artillery when required for Brigade exercise. He will further attend to all orders for firing salutes as occasions may require.

The officer commanding at Kirkee will appoint an officer to perform the duty of station staff officer, whose name should be forwarded to head-quarters for the approval of the Commander-in-Chief.

DEATH FROM AN EXPLOSION.—A Coroner's inquest was, by adjournment from the 21st instant, held again on Saturday last, before Dr. Hewlett, touching the death of Tookaram Rowjee, who died at the Jamsetjee Hospital from injuries sustained at the Coorla Works. His duty was to light the fuse which communicated with a charge of powder in the rock. On the 12th instant he and two other men commenced to fire the charges, and went back to the place where the rest of the men were standing on a side of the hill. After the charges were all exploded, as they supposed, the three men again went to the holes where they had lighted the fuses. One of the fuses had not exploded; and, as the deceased was standing close by, it did explode, in consequence of which he was knocked down and received injuries to his face and body. He was picked up and sent to the Jamsetjee Hospital at Bombay. The deceased was well up to his work; and it was believed that no precaution could have prevented the accident. It is the duty of the *buttiwallas*, by which name those following the occupation of the deceased are known, to fix the fuses; and they fire those fuses which they themselves have fixed: so that, if anything is wrong with a fuse, the blame should be attached solely to the person who fixed it. The jury was of opinion that the deceased came to his death from injuries received by the accidental explosion of a charge of powder at the Coorla Works, and that no blame was to be attached to any of the authorities at Coorla in charge of the works.

CAPTAIN OSBORN, we learn, has addressed a report on the present condition of the cotton traffic from the districts to Bombay, to the Chamber of Commerce, as well as to His Excellency the Governor in Council, in which he points out that, owing to the want of any arrangement for offering cotton at the stations in a half pressed condition, the whole imports for the past four months have been burdened with an unnecessary charge of rather more than a farthing per pound, a tax which must materially affect the cotton trade of Western India, and acts as a heavy drag on the free development of commerce in that precious staple.

Captain Osborn shows that by merely compressing the loose cotton into about a third of its present bulky form, the railway could bring it down much cheaper and far more expeditiously, and proves by incontestible figures, that upon the 598,719 bales, or 32,262 tons, of cotton imported into Bombay during the last four months, a saving might have been effected of 8,48,180 rupees.

It is earnestly to be desired in the interest of the producer, merchant, and consumer, that instant action be taken in establishing very simple cotton presses throughout the districts, and as we have reason to believe that a considerable sum of money has accumulated in the hands of the officers managing the Cotton Inspection, there could hardly be a better mode of applying it than in erecting presses, and pressing cotton at a nominal rate either in the native villages or at the railway stations.

LITERARY CURIOSITY.—The following docket of a Government communication will prove beyond doubt that "taking sights," is not uncommon, in the office of the Bengal Secretariat, however common the vulgar practice may be elsewhere. We give it *verbatim et literatim.* To the italics we confess:—"The *income* of the Calcutta Municipality during the past year having exceeded *the estimate* of receipts by over one lac of rupees, requests sanction to the expenditure of one lac out of this surplus income for the construction of a Municipal market, *and for the purchase of a site of it.*"—*Bengal Hurkaru*, Feb. 19.

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

Return of Traffic for the Week ending 17th Feb. 1866.

OPEN 306 MILES.	RS.	A.	P.
Coaching	36,120	8	5
Merchandize	49,084	5	2
Total...	85,204	13	7
Increase...	21,739	6	10
Corresponding Week in Feb. 1865, open 306 miles.			
Coaching	53,810	6	11
Merchandize	9,654	15	10
Total...	63,465	6	9

THE LATE FATAL OUTRAGE IN THE DUNCAN ROAD.

A MAGISTERIAL investigation was commenced on Saturday, before Mr. Brown, at the Mazagon Police Court, into a charge of alleged culpable homicide preferred against a brothel keeper, named James Ladd (a coloured American subject), and two seamen belonging to H. M.'s Frigate *Octavia*, named respectively George Bidgood and Thomas Chaney, in having caused the death of a soldier named Peirce Hogan.

The first witness examined was Patrick Field, a private soldier belonging to the 4th (King's Own) Royal Regiment; from whose evidence it appeared that he was living at the Sanitarium, Colaba, being an invalid under orders for embarkation to England. On the night of the 19th instant, witness, Peirce Hogan of H. M.'s 45th Regt., (since deceased), James Carland, and Robert Burke, also private soldiers and invalids belonging to the former regiment, broke out of their quarters, when they took buggies and proceeded to the Duncan Road. At this time there is no evidence of the men being much the worse for liquor. The witness states that he had only himself taken his Commissariat allowance, a quart of porter and two drams of arrack during the day, and was therefore, as he said, "neither drunk nor sober." Hogan was in about the same state, but the witness did not know how Burke or Carland were. On arriving in the Duncan Road they all proceeded up the stairs of a house which was known to be a common brothel, and on entering a room saw two European sailors, (two of the prisoners) and a coloured man Ladd) who was the owner of the place, and also two women, one of whom was a European and the other a native. The room is described as being a small one. A bottle of brandy was sent for which was brought in by a little boy. They all partook of the liquor, except one of the sailors. The room being but scantily furnished, one of the soldiers (Carland) sat down upon a corner of the table when it gave way with him and fell down. Shortly afterwards another bottle of brandy was sent for, and when its contents had been partially consumed, a dispute arose between Carland and the prisoner Ladd; the latter demanding payment for the damage done to the table. Carland told him that he had no money by him, but that he would send some on the following morning. This proposal did not satisfy Ladd, and he thereupon is stated to have said that, "he would have satisfaction for the loss of the table." Carland again informed him that "he had no money, but that if he (Ladd) wanted to beat him, very good." Whereupon both the men stripped and commenced to fight in the room, but before the soldier had got his coat off, Ladd struck him a blow on the back of his neck and knocked him down and then kicked on him twice. The witness seeing which jumped up to pick up his comrade, when, according to his account, the three prisoners all fell upon him. Ladd gave him the first blow and the sailors also struck and knocked him down two or three times. The prisoner Bidgood then said "let us get rid of this one (Field) first and chuck him out of the window." Ladd then seized him by the poll of his neck and the other two prisoners by the legs, raised him up and just as he was half way through the window, Hogan came to his assistance, by catching hold of his (Field's) leg and one of the sailors, when the prisoners let him fall on the floor, where he lay half stunned for the space of a few minutes. The prisoners all three then turned upon and attacked Hogan and dragged him into a back room, and shut the door after them. As soon as witness recovered himself sufficiently to get up, he ran to the door of the back room and forced it open, when the three prisoners came out and passed into the front room. The back room was quite dark when witness went into it. He shouted out for Hogan, but he did not reply; but a European woman who was sitting there, said "he is not here." On returning to the front room he found that the outer doors had been closed. The prisoners, a native woman, and one of the soldiers (Carland) were then in the front room. He was lying, apparently, insensible in the front room on the floor and would not get up, and the prisoners were all standing over him. Witness then endeavoured to force open the door to get out, when Ladd put his back to it and said, "I'll have your life, I'll spill your blood." Carland by this time got up on his feet, and with his help the door was opened. The light had been put out in the scuffle and they were in the dark. On getting into the passage the prisoners again attacked them, and the prisoner Bidgood knocked witness down and kicked him on the nose. When he got into the street he laid for some time there insensible, and when he recovered he found Carland lying near him. Witness shook him up and they returned to their quarters at Colaba, which they reached about half past four in the morning. Witness then went to bed and slept till about half past six when he saw Hogan, who had just come home in a buggy. He came up to witness' cot, he could scarcely stand on his feet, and complained of being hurt inside, "of his legs having been driven up through him." He then laid down on the cot and some time afterwards it was noticed that he threw up phlegm and blood. He called witness over to him and said that it was caused by his having been thrown out of the window. He was afterwards taken to hospital in a dooley. On Wednesday morning last, witness was himself admitted to hospital, when he saw the dead body of Hogan. The deceased took no part whatever in the dispute about the broken table, and did not interfere at all until the prisoners attempted to throw witness out of the window. Witness did not consider himself to be any the worse for the liquor he had drunk, and recollected perfectly everything that occurred. In his opinion all three of the prisoners appeared to be sober. He went on Wednesday night with Mr. Inspector Jackson and identified the prisoner Ladd, and on Thursday morning accompanied that officer on board H. M.'s ship *Octavia*, when the men who were ashore on Monday night were paraded, when he recognised the prisoners Bidgood and Chaney, whereupon the inspector took them in charge.

James Carland, on being examined, stated that he was a private soldier of the 4th (King's Own) Royal Regiment, and was quartered at the Colaba Sanitarium. On the night of the 19th instant, at about 11 o'clock, he went with the other men, mentioned by the last witness, to the brothel in the Duncan Road. At that time they were all a little the worse for drink. On arriving at the house they there saw all the prisoners, and also a European and a native woman. He, however, was not positive about the prisoner Bidgood; he could not swear to him. Witness and Field sent for a bottle of brandy and when it was brought in, it was passed round to them all, one of the Europeans, however, refused to take any, saying, that he did not drink. Afterwards sent for another bottle. Witness was sitting on the corner of the table, as there was no chair, when it broke down, he set it up again as well as he could. No one said anything about it at the time, but when they had drank nearly the whole of the contents of the second bottle, and were about to come away, the prisoner Ladd wanted witness to pay first for the table which had been broken. Witness told him that he thought the table must have been broken before, but promised, if he would wait until the next day, to make him some recompense. I add th

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seized him by the neck and threw him on the ground. Witness got up again when he was knocked down once more by a thump on the back of his neck. He could not say by which of the prisoners he was struck on that occasion. While he was down he was kicked and shoved into a dark room by Ladd, and at the same time bitten on the thumb by a woman, but being in the dark he could not say what woman it was. During the scuffle he heard Ladd say two or three times that he would take his life. They then shut the door and left him in the room. After a little while when he came too, he (witness) shouted for assistance, when Field came to the door and he got out and went again into the front room. He was then struck again by Ladd and knocked down and afterwards thrown down stairs into the street. He could not swear who it was that pushed him down stairs, as he was by that time quite exhausted. He lost sight of Hogan when he was knocked down the second time. At that time he (Hogan) was in the first room, but when witness came out of the back room he was not to be seen. Neither did he see his comrade Burke. He only saw the prisoners in the room then. He afterwards saw Field and one of the sailors fighting in the street. That was after he was pushed down there. He went to take Field's part when one of the European prisoners struck him again, but he could not tell which of them it was, as he was by that time getting all the worse for drink and the beating he had received. He was then knocked down once more and when he got up they kicked him along the street for a distance of about thirty yards. The prisoners then left them, and he and Field walked home to Colaba. They reached there about 4 o'clock in the morning. At that time he was certainly the worse for liquor. Witness did not see Hogan in the dark room when he was dragged in there. The next time he saw Hogan was at 7 o'clock in the morning at the Sanitarium. That afternoon Hogan was sent to hospital at about half past 4 o'clock. On Wednesday morning he saw his dead body at the same place. Witness did not see any of the prisoners lay hands upon Hogan, and did not know how he disappeared from the room. Saw no one attempt to put him out of the window.

Robert Burke, also a private in the same regiment, was one of the soldiers who went to the Duncan Road on the night in question. He was perfectly sober at that time having had nothing beyond his allowance at the Canteen. On arriving at the Duncan Road he went up one flight of stairs with his comrades to the room, where he saw the three prisoners and the two women. Two of his comrades sat down on a bedstead in the room and Carland sat on the table, all the chairs being occupied. A bottle of brandy had been sent for, when the table gave way under Carland. When the brandy was brought in witness took two or three glasses of it. Ladd then gave them a song and another bottle was sent for, Carland and the European woman then sung another song and after the second bottle of brandy was finished and it was getting late witness proposed going home. As soon as they all got up for that purpose, Ladd got up too and said to Carland, "you have not paid for that table." Carland replied: "I have not enough money, I'll bring it down to-morrow night, if that will do." Ladd thereupon said, "If you don't pay for the table, you shall take it out of me" (at the same time taking off his shirt). Carland seeing this took off his coat and threw it down. Witness then got between them to part them, whereupon the prisoner Bidgood said: "Let us put this man (Field) out of the window first." They were all struggling together and witness went into the passage for the purpose of going out. Hogan followed him, when they found that all the doors were fastened, so that they could not get out. The three prisoners then rushed out after them and seizing hold of Hogan threw him out of a window in the passage into the street: they all laid hold of him. It was quite dark in the passage. They then seized witness and threw him out of the same window after Hogan. Previous to which he (witness) had received a blow on the head. He was quite stunned from the fall and therefore did not see Hogan afterwards. He found himself when he became conscious at the police station. He was not at that time altogether sober. He reached Colaba about 2 o'clock the next afternoon, when he saw Hogan lying on a cot and when he spoke, he noticed that he was spitting blood. They (the soldiers) were all dressed in light coloured clothing and therefore he could see when the prisoners laid hold of Hogan, that they seized him by his legs and arms and pitched him out of the window feet first. Witness did not know how he himself fell when he was thrown out. He had no recollection how they laid hold of him, or of getting up again. Neither did he know the height he fell, as he never saw the house before or since. He saw the prisoners attempt to throw Field out of the window when Hogan interfered.

The prisoners all declined to cross-examine any of the witnesses, except Ladd, who merely asked if the last witness said that he was thrown out of the window.

He was told that he did say so.

His Worship at this stage of the proceedings postponed the further investigation of the case until to-morrow.

FORT POLICE COURT.—24TH FEB.

(BEFORE J. P. BICKERSTETH, ESQ.)

FORGERY.—Cullianjee Veerjee was placed at the bar charged as above.

Mr. Barton defended the prisoner.

Ahmed Ali, a police jemadar, stated, that on the 16th of January last, in consequence of information he received from one Gunput Moolia, he went with him to the house of the prisoner, in Cassar Street, near Pydhonee. Gunput went into the prisoner's room on the first floor, the jemadar and others remaining outside. Gunput, after being inside four or five minutes, coughed, and thereupon witness went in. While he was waiting outside the door he heard the prisoner say in Guzeratee to Gunput, "Give me Rs. 250 for this Rs. 1,000 piece, and Rs. 25 for the Rs. 100 piece, I will not take more from you on this occasion." The accused and Gunput were alone in the room. The prisoner was sitting down, holding the forged note for Rs. 1,000 open, and the forged note for Rs. 100 folded between the fingers of his right hand. The jemadar caught him by the right hand and the havildar who was with him caught him by the left. After he had apprehended the prisoner, who said he was simply a broker but would point out the persons who made such notes. On the morning of the 20th instant, at 10 o'clock, witness accompanied Khan Bahadoor Acbar Ally and the Commissioner of Police to the house of the prisoner, who was at that time out on bail. On arriving at the house, the Commissioner searched the clothes of the jemadar and Khan Bahadoor. He and Acbar Ally then went into a loft, where in a cask they found four forged notes, two for one thousand rupees each, and two for one hundred rupees each, and the thirty-seven dies, now produced. A tin box containing ink and white powder were also found therein.

Khan Bahadoor Acbar Ally, the native commandant of police, stated.—On the 20th instant the accused came to him, and in consequence of what he said he took him to Major Henderson, to whom he said "I have seen the manufactory, I have seen four notes with the makers, they have dies with them." Upon this Major Henderson said "Come, let us go there." The prisoner said "Not now, I will come again in an hour, and then we will go there." Major Henderson said to the prisoner, "Let us go now to your house." The prisoner remonstrated, but in spite of his remonstrances, Major Henderson, with the witness, Ahmedally and the prisoner went to the prisoner's house at Pydhonee. On arriving there the prisoner told Major Henderson that he had no rooms upstairs, but the Commissioner knew this to be false, and therefore they went upstairs. Major Henderson searched the witness and Ahmedally thoroughly in the prisoner's room upstairs. After this Acbar Ally went up into a loft with the prisoner by a ladder from the prisoner's room. In a cask in the loft witness found a bag. Before he went to the cask, the prisoner said to him in a low tone of voice, "Don't search that cask, I will give you a thousand rupees." After this the bag was examined in the presence of the prisoner, when they found that it contained dies, &c.

Major Henderson, in his examination, materially corroborated the testimony of the last witness.

After the examination of several witnesses, His Worship committed the prisoner to take his trial at the ensuing Criminal Sessions of the High Court.

LAW.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.—21ST FEB

(BEFORE THE HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE TUCKER AND THE HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE WARDEN.)

The Queen against Bussya Bin Hunma and another.

MURDER.—At a Court of Criminal Sessions held at Dharwar, before F. Lloyd, Esq., Judge and Session Judge, Bussya Bin Hunma and Bhoota *alias* Hunma Luxmapa, were tried for having committed the murder of one Rajah Mohideen. The following is the Session Judge's finding on the evidence:—

The accused Bussya and Bhoota are charged with the murder of one Raja Mohideen, and also with having, when committing robbery, voluntarily caused hurt to one Ayangowda. The death of Raja is fully proved by the evidence before the Court, and also that he immediately died after receiving a severe blow on the side of the head, the mark of which blow was apparent when an inquest was held on the corpse. Ayangowda, the complainant, and the deceased Raja, both Shetshundees, on the day specified in the charge, were on their way from Jantee, where they had halted the previous night, to Karkihulee, and had with them a bag containing Rs. 630, belonging to one Tamapa, which they had brought from Gooroolechossoor, it having been entrusted to them by Crustnajee Koolkurnee. witness No. 7, to convey to Karkihulee. They left Jantee shortly after sunrise and had proceeded about a *koss*, when they met three men with *kamlees* over their heads. These men passed Ayangowda, who was at the time ahead of the others, carrying the bag of money, and attacked Raja with sticks. Raja exclaimed "I am dead" and fell to the ground, when he was again struck, and seems to have expired almost instantaneously. The three men then turned on Ayangowda, who was struck on the head and left hand with an axe; and also received several blows from a stick or sticks on his body. He fell and his bag of money was taken from him. When sufficiently recovered he returned to Jantee and complained to the Police Patel. A report was forthwith made to the Fouzdar of Dumbul, and the following day that officer arrived and prosecuted enquiries, in the course of which the house of Bhimi, witness No. 3, was searched. Her husband Tirka was not at home, but she admitted that he had been there the previous night having both the accused with him. Moreover, she gave up twenty-five rupees which she now states she believes her husband had left in the house. The information given by Bhimi led to the house of the first accused being visited. He was found at home and admitted having been a participator in the attack on the two Shetshundees; and gave up from its place of concealment in his back yard a parcel containing rupees thirty, which was his share of the booty. The second accused had by this time been apprehended, and on being questioned he also confessed having been concerned in the attack, and took the Fouzdar, &c., to a field, where he produced a bundle containing rupees thirty, the amount of the spoil he had received. After being further pressed as to the whereabouts of the remainder of the stolen cash, Bussya acknowledged that it had been reserved for future division, and in the meantime had been secreted in a spot to which he took the Fouzdar and others, and then produced the bag containing Rs. 540. Supposing the evidence regarding the confession of the accused and the subsequent production by them of money to be trustworthy, the guilt of the accused seems placed beyond doubt, and I am unable to see any ground for mistrusting the evidence on the point. The fact of the money having been discovered is beyond dispute, and there is no reason to suppose that the Fouzdar and the members of the Punch, who deposed to the accused having acknowledged their participation in the offence and produced the money, have any object in keeping behind the real parties who gave up such convincing proof of their guilt and falsely accusing Bussya and Bhoota The complainant Ayangowda declares that he can positively identify the accused as being two of his assistants, but his recognition of the second accused was not made known until the 8th November, though both the accused were present when he was examined on the 27th October, therefore, I can give no weight to it, and I am not inclined to rely much on his identification of accused No. 1. The witnesses Nos. 5 and 6 prove, that on the morning in question the accused and one Tirka (husband of Bhimi) who has absconded, were seen together near the village of Jantee, and the witness No. 8 deposes that about noon the same day the two accused came to him to get shaved, when the first accused was particular to have his moustaches and beard cropped shorter than he usually wore them. The accused have denied their guilt both before the committing magistrate and this Court. When under examination before the former, the first accused admitted that he was present when the sum of Rs. 540 was found in his field, but denied having pointed them out. He now, however, denies that he was present at the time. He has called several witnesses with the view of proving that when the murder was committed he was present in the Chowree at Shiroor, his own village; but they failed in establishing an *alibi*. Indeed only one of them deposes to having seen him at all that day, and that was after the fact of the murder had become known. The second accused alleges that he was at the time looking after some goats, but his only witness entirely fails him. From the evidence that has been adduced there seems to be no doubt that Raja and Ayangowda were attacked by three men, and that the former fell to the ground by a blow on the head from a stick, immediately after which he expired. In the eye of law the three individuals who combined to make the attack have one and all been guilty of murder. At the same time Ayangowda was wounded and plundered of a bag containing Rs. 630 or thereabouts, and it seems equally certain that the accused are two of the three who committed these offences.

The Court, concurring with the Assessors, sentenced the accused to be transported for life.

Against this conviction and sentence a petition was presented to the Hon'ble Judges on behalf of the accused, which was rejected.

SMALL CAUSE COURT.—23RD FEB.

(BEFORE J. F. HORE, ESQ.)

Govindjee Hurridas vs. Hurridas Mowjee.

Mr. Barnard appeared for the plaintiff.

Mr. Nusserwanjee for the defendant.

The plaintiff sought to recover Rs. 216, being the amount of principal and interest due by the defendant at the foot of an adjusted account for monies lent and advanced.

The plea put in for the defence was non-assumpsit.

Mr. Nusserwanjee denied the adjustment, and stated that a large sum was due to his client by the plaintiff.

The plaintiff, in his examination, said that he and the defendant adjusted the account, and a balance of Rs. 175 was found due to him up to date. The adjustment took place in the presence of a broker named Vussonjee Dossa. In cross-examination he admitted that the defendant had not his books with him then, but that, at the dictation of his mehta, he copied certain entries from his (plaintiff's) interest book. The defendant did not dispute the rate of interest charged in the account. This was what he (plaintiff) called an adjustment. Three witnesses were then called to support the plaintiff's allegations. After their cross-examination was over,

His Honor, in passing judgment, observed that, in order to prove an adjustment, it was necessary that a precise sum as balance should have been ascertained and admitted by the defendant to be due. Here the account was not signed by the defendant, and the evidence adduced to prove an adjustment was insufficient and unsatisfactory. He would, therefore, merely nonsuit the plaintiff.

Lad cooverbai vs. Davechund Ghella.

EJECTMENT.—In this case the plaintiff, a respectable Hindoo lady, sought to obtain possession of one room in the first floor of her house situated in 3rd Bhoywadda Street, now in the occupation of the defendant.

Mr. Nusserwanjee, on behalf of the plaintiff, stated that she was the owner of the house in question, and that the defendant has been in her employ as her manager, and collected the rents of her estate and superintended repairs to her premises. About a year ago her brother, who lived in a room on the first floor of the house, died; and she allowed the defendant to occupy that room. He had since then been dismissed her service. Among the papers and vouchers he made over to the plaintiff, at the time of leaving her service, was a book containing a lease or agreement in respect of the room, purporting to have been given by the defendant to one Umrootlall for three years certain, at a monthly rental of R. 3-8. The lease was unstamped, and had not yet expired; and it was submitted that he had no authority from the plaintiff do grant leases. A lawyer's notice had been already served upon the defendant to vacate the room.

In his defence, the defendant pleaded that he had let the premises from one Umrootlall for three years, which had not yet elapsed; that he had advanced monies, and was a mortgagee of the premises. He then referred to a release which he had obtained at the time of his connection with the plaintiff ceased.

His Honor held that this was a case of a clearly adverse title; and that, therefore, under the 91st section of the Act constituting the Court, this action was not maintainable. The plaintiff was accordingly nonsuited.

CORRESPONDENCE.

INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL CORPORATION (LIMITED) IN LIQUIDATION.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—The report of the proceedings in the High Court in the matter of the winding up of the Bombay Bazaar and Land Investment Company, which appears in your issue of this day, contains the following paragraph:—

"*Mr. Marriott* understood that the machinery of the Court was less expensive than voluntarily winding up, and instanced the case of the International Financial Association, in which an order for winding up, made by the Chief Justice, was afterwards rescinded on the suggestion that it would be better to wind up voluntarily, and that three liquidators were appointed on a remuneration of Rs. 25,000 each, but nothing had yet been done."

Either Mr. Marriott was not correctly instructed, or your Reporter misunderstood him, for the *International Financial Corporation* is being wound up under an order of the Chief Justice, by whom I have been appointed official liquidator. Mr. Marriott's remarks, however, hold good, I believe, as regards the *Eastern Financial Corporation*; but they do not in any way apply to the *International*.

As to "nothing having yet been done" in the matter of winding up this Company, I refer to my advertisements which have appeared in your and other newspapers for some time past, and from the last of which it will be observed that a first distribution of the assets will be made on and after the 19th proximo.

A. C. GUMPERT,
Official Liquidator, I. F. Corporation (Limited.)
Elphinstone Circle, 24th February.

SHIPMASTERS AND MATES—A NOVEL CASE.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—I engaged a chief mate here who signed articles on the 30th ult. I advanced him Rs. 40 and allowed him the day on liberty with orders to be on board that night, to attend his duty in the morning, and take account of cargo. He did not come until 5 P. M. next day, and went to his cabin apparently intoxicated. On the following day I saw him at the main hatch taking account of cargo but in a disgusting state. After work he went to his cabin, where he continued three days, until by the advice of the doctor he was carried to the hospital in a most helpless condition. I applied to the shipping master to allow me under the emergency to engage another chief officer, and addressed an official letter to him, enclosing a medical certificate, a copy of the entry in the official log book, and the mate's Board of Trade certificate. On the 20th instant the mate returned from the hospital after a lapse of fifteen days. I applied for a summons to bring him before a magistrate, who informed me that he could not grant it, and that I ought to have brought him up at the time. I explained that I had to take the mate to the hospital in a state bordering upon delirium tremens, that I had a ship, cargo, and lives under my charge, and that it was my duty to have a sober chief officer in the ship to take my place in the event of sickness or death. The magistrate after looking carefully at the Act informed me that he could not help me. I have two chief officers upon the ship's articles, one of whom with the utmost effrontery calls himself my senior chief officer, but I do not permit him to act. A detailed description of the troubles of a shipmaster will be sent to the Editor of the *Mercantile Marine Magazine* under my old heading "Jottings at Sea." I enclose you my card.—Yours &c.

VERITAS.

Bombay, 24th Feb.

INDIAN NEWS-LETTERS.

(From Our Own Correspondents.)

BELGAUM, 23RD FEBRUARY.

FAMA volat and with unblushing effrontery, declares that not only have the Irish risen *en masse*, but that the English regiments in India are to be hurried back again to put down the rebellion. Visionary horrors are consequently numberless. Mr. Hynde's case after a fortnight's continuance has come to an end. To the infinite surprise of all classes, native as well as European, the money lenders have been acquitted. The case I can confidently assert was one of most extreme difficulty and intricacy, and would have puzzled the oldest Judge on the English bench. It was here settled without hesitation, so rumour says, by a youth of some three and twenty summers. One can only admire the enormous powers gained by the lucky, though so often abused, competition-wallah. The feeling of sorrow for Mr. Hynde's misfortunes is felt equally by the white and black inhabitants of the station.

The heat is rapidly becoming unpleasant, for the long expected and desired rain makes no appearance. We are, however, better off than most other stations, as the ladies take no flights to the hills as they do elsewhere. Racing seems likely to become as frequent as it used to be in days of yore. We are to have a meeting on Saturday and another on Tuesday. The subscriptions, I fear, are better than the horses. One race is weighted at fourteen stone, owners to ride their own steeds. It will probably be more popular amongst the riders than the ridden.

Can you tell us anything favourable of Lord De Grey. The main question in all men's mouths is, will he increase our pay? I fear the House of Commons is so hopelessly ignorant and apathetically careless of Englishmen in India, that our condition will never be improved. If boys were not so stupidly anxious to get away from the drudgery of school life, I cannot imagine that they would accept a place in a native regiment under the present system. *On dit* we are going to have a pack of hounds brought out. We are sadly in want of amusement. If my Lord De Grey had been in India and learned the tædium of an Indian life, he might have been induced to do what Government ought to have done long ere this—I mean to build a Racquet Court in every large European station in India. It would not cost very much, and would be both a cheap and beneficial sop for Cerberus. The services are growing more and more unpopular every year; not only is saving money out of the question, men cannot afford amusement. This is getting known throughout England, and the appointments that used to be eagerly sought after are becoming objects of contempt to gentlemen. Perhaps the home authorities wish for a lower stamp of machine.

KATTYWAR, 20TH FEBRUARY.

WHAT mountains some people do make of mole hills. The landing of the sixteen wretched oultaws, before alluded to, seems to have turned the whole of Kutch topsy-turvy. The Political Agent of that province has written for more troops, pattamars have been armed with guns, and turned into men-of-war, for the purpose of protecting the coast, and various other warlike preparations made to destroy a handful of men who have long since returned to their own country, after looting one village. In consequence of this, one hundred men of the 18th Regt. N. I. (of which regiment there has been a wing at Dwarka for the last year) returned to Kutch much to their own delight, and envied by their comrades who had to stay behind. These, I have no doubt, hope that some more shaves may be got up, through which they would be ordered to join the head quarters of the regiment. Okhamundul is not a bad place in itself, and the sacred city of Dwarka offers, no doubt, a great many attractions to the devout Hindoo; but the most wicked of them must have washed themselves into the good graces of their gods by this time, and have obtained a free pass to heaven through the watery influence of the holy river Goomtee. Whether the removal of troops has had an invigorating effect on the Waghers, I don't know; but five of them the other day came close up to the walls of Dwarka, and in the evening stole some sheep from the police lines. The sentry fired upon them, and the men fell in and searched about the place, but no outlaws could be discovered. An outpost of the 23rd was fired upon by a party in the middle of the night but no damage was done; it was too dark to distinguish the enemy, and of course in the morning there were no signs of them. A detachment of the Belooch Regiment had an encounter wth a few Waghers a few days ago, and in the fight the Subedar of Belooches was wounded, and has since died. His loss will be severely felt as a very energetic officer, who had made himself useful on several occasions, as he was well acquainted with the habits of the outlaws and knew the country well. On the 12th instant Colonel Whitehill, commanding in Okhamundul, had a battue clear across the island, in the hopes of meeting with some stray rebels hidden about the jungles; but with no favourable result. The fact is the Waghers have so many friends and get such good information regarding our troops, that it is only by chance that we can ever come across them. H. H. the Jam of Nowanuggur has increased the sum on Mooloo Manek's head, by Rs. 10,000. He now carries about Rs. 25,000, which sum will go into the pocket of the lucky individual who can bring him in dead or alive. It says a great deal for his comrades that they do not betray him.

SIND.

WE understand that the S. S. *Martaban*, a new boat belonging to the B. I. S. N. Company, came up from Bombay, under very easy steam, she having no mails on board, in fifty six hours, which for a first performance must be considered very satisfactory. The *General Havelock* left Bombay at the same time as the *Martaban*, but arrived only yesterday morning, having been upwards of thirty hours longer at sea.—*Our Paper, Feb.* 20.

CAPTAIN KNIGHT.—This officer having returned to Kurrachee, the Court of Enquiry which has for some time past been sitting to investigate the charges preferred against him, Captain Tyrwhitt, and Lieutenant Smith, resumed its labours yesterday, after short adjournment.

While on this subject we may as well mention, that we have heard it stated on the best authority that Mr. Sayee Ellapa, the Fouzdar of Kurrachee, has applied to Colonel Marston for permission to prosecute Mr. Walton for defamation of character, the ground being, we believe, Mr. Walton's having charged him with subordination of evidence. Not knowing much more of the matter than we have stated, we refrain from commenting on it.—*Id.*

BENGAL.

A MELANCHOLY accident which occurred on the arrival of the last P. and O. steamer at Calcutta is also worth relating, as a warning to all young persons in similar circumstances. It seems that a gentleman was expecting the arrival of a blushing fair one, who was destined to bless his solitude in this City of Palaces; but, in the eagerness of impassioned love, he not only hastened towards the steamer in a *dinghy*, but endeavoured to assist the propulsion of the vessel; an effort which resulted in his tumbling head over heels into the turbid flood of the Ganges, from which he emerged in a state scarcely fitted for presentation to the fair object of his affections. How the matter ended we know not, saving that we believe it was simply regarded as a *contretemps*, and in no way retarded the interesting ceremony which is usually associated with such arrivals.—*Englishman's Weekly Journal, Feb.* 17.

WE have to draw attention to the indigenous literature of Calcutta, and especially to a remarkable little poem, which, for originality in grammar, rhythm, and morals, is we believe, without a parallel in modern poetry. At the beginning of the year a neatly printed little-volume appeared under the title of "*The New year Souvenir*, 1866: a series of entertaining literature in poetry and prose;" which literature consists of original tales and poems composed by Calcutta aspirants for literary fame. The compositions in general call for no remark, being neither better nor worse than what might have been expected; but the following sprig of poesy is almost worthy of being bound up with the "Sorrows of Werther," and, at any rate, illustrates the taste and morality prevailing amongst at least one section of our community:—

"LINES SUPPOSED TO HAVE BEEN WRITTEN BY A MARRIED MAN TO A MARRIED LADY.

"AVERT, sweet one, that dark eye's ray,
Oh! turn that pleading glance away;
It asks the love I'd fain bestow,
But there's a gulf between us two,

"By human ties—by human rules,
By idle forms of priestly school's,
Another claims thee as his own,
And I've untied another's zone,

"But were we free as Love is free,
Or his devotees ought to be,
We'd fly into each other's breast,
And melt into delicious rest.

"Yet tho' our hands all fetter'd be,
Our souls, fair lady, still are free:
Who can control th' immortal mind,
What human ties the heart can bind?

"Then let us still, my darling, prove,
The holiest energy of love;—
Still taste in all its fervency,
The rapture that in Eden be!

"Taste, free from all its grosser joys,
The purer bliss that never dies—
Love's essence, not its substance, dear,
Its æther, not its denser air.

"Oh! for two minds to clasp each other,
And dream of none but one another,
And, thought embracing thought, breathe forth
The view less kiss too pure for earth!
"T. B. L."

Now, we ask in all innocence, how comes it that, in this city of missionaries and schoolmasters, such miserable trash should not only have been written, but absolutely printed in a popular *Souvenir*? If the bard who "untied another's zone," had been untied himself, and subjected to that healthy correction of the brich which has been found so salutary in our public schools, he might never have attempted poetry, but he might, at least, have been a respectable man. As for the "pleading glance" of the object of his doggrel, we should hope that "*T. B. L.*" was labouring under a mistake, and that the glance in question was one of disgust. But further comment is unnecessary, and "*T. B. L.*" may be safely left to the laughter and contempt of the readers of the *Souvenir*.—*Id.*

WE regret to ascertain that Mr. Ripon, late the Chief Engineer of the steam-tug *Victoria*, died in consequence of injuries received on board his vessel. On the night of the 3rd instant, he sustained a severe injury, his toes having been crushed by the machinery; he was taken to Hospital and amputation was deemed necessary. He sunk under the effects of the operation, and, on Friday, the 16th, he expired.—*Hurkaru, Feb.* 19.

PORT CANNING.—We learn that the members of the Committee as being about to report upon the eligibility of placing a telegraphic station on Halliday's Island were Sir William Mansfield, Commander-in-Chief, and Colonel Dickens. They proceeded to Port Canning by the 7 A. M. train on Saturday morning, where they were met by Captain Howe, the Assistant Master Attendant, who had gone down the preceding evening. The screw pile jetties are fast approaching completion. The constructors are Messrs. Marillier and Edwards.—*Id.*

THE BORE.—The Bore that came in about one o'clock on Saturday (17th Feb.) morning was unusually strong, and did considerable mischief among the boats on the river, several of which drifted away and were capsized. It has not yet, however, been definitely ascertained whether any lives have been lost. The Police hulk was a good deal shaken, as well as the other vessels lying in the harbour, but all held on their moorings, and no accidents to them have as yet been reported.—*Englishman, Feb.* 19.

MADRAS.

A GOLD DIGGER IN MADRAS.—Our readers will recollect that sometime ago Government gave a grant to an enterprising gentleman Mr. Sterne, to explore the Presidency in search of gold. This gentleman has lately been suffering from disease of the liver, from which we are glad to hear, he is rapidly recovering. Mr. Sterne is now in Madras and intends shortly visiting Bangalore, Cuddalore, and Ootacamund, where, it is his belief, a great quantity of gold exists which only needs to be discovered to give the fairest returns. Mr. Sterne's grant from Government entitles him to a free hold of four thousand acres of land in this Presidency, and from the proceeds of any gold that may be discovered, the Government will claim five per cent.—*Athenæum and Daily News, Feb.* 19.

LAST Saturday morning (17th Feb.) there was another accident on the Railway, owing to the negligence of a pointsman. As the train was approaching Coopum from Mrdras, the pointsman who was evidently asleep at his post, allowed the engine and all the waggons to pass on to the main line, instead of shunting them on to the siding. Waking up suddenly before the train stopped, he worked the points, and three of the carriages were thrown off the line before the engine could pull up. One carriage after a detention of three hours was got on the line again, the other two were left behind. Considerable damage was done, especially to the Guards Van, several of the panels of which were torn out. The pointsman was at once taken into custody. Some of the passengers who were fast asleep jumped up in dire consternation at the fearful jolting of the carriages, but beyond a good shaking no harm was done.—*Bangalore Herald, Feb.* 21.

LAST Saturday, (17th Feb.) we hear, the 16th Lancers were marched to the camp of the Dragoons to take over the horses of the latter. A question, however, arose with regard to the line articles, the officers of the Lancers claiming them as a right, those of the Dragoons insisting that the articles were private property and as such should be payed for at the rate of £26 per troop. The discussion lasted for upwards of an hour and a half, but no decision having been come to, the Lancers were marched back to their lines, much to their disgust. The matter has been referred to Government. The Lancers we think are in the wrong. When the horses were made over to the Dragoon from the Remount Depot at Oossoor, the Captain of each troop had, if we mistake not, to pay over Rs. 400 each for the supply of line articles for the horses of his troop. This being the case, we do not see how the officers of the Lancers can lay claim to the articles in question.—*Id.*

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

IT is rumoured that a reduction is contemplated in the Royal Artillery in India of two Batteries Horse Brigades, two ditto Field, and *all* the Heavy Batteries.—*Pioneer, Feb.* 19.

WE are informed that Colonel Green, C. B., 2nd P. I., is to succeed to the command of the Punjab Frontier Force during the absence on leave of Brigadier General Wilde.—*Id.*

THERE will probably be a move among the Civilians in the North-West before long. Mr. Sapte goes to Meerut in Mr. Turnbull's place. Mr. Sullivan Becher, Judge of Saharunpore, has applied for permission to resign the service. Mr. Bramley, from Allyghur, and Mr. Manderson, from Moradabad, go home for six months. Mr. McChlery, Collector of Mirzapore, takes furlough also in April next.—*Id.*

GOVERNMENT intend to build rest-houses for military detachments proceeding along the East India Railway at Sahibgunge, Dinapore, Allahabad, Cawnpore, Toondla, Meerut and Umballa. These rest-houses will be constructed to hold 180 single men and 20 families, with large bath-rooms, cook-rooms, &c. Quarters for the officers preceeding with the detachments will also be provided.—*Id.*

WE believe it is now settled that Major-General Colin Troup, at present commanding the Allahabad Division, will succeed to the command of the Meerut Division of the army at the close of the present year, on the expiration of Major-General Wheler's term of command.—*Mofussilite, Feb.* 20.

WE understand that the question of uniform for our Native troops is now under the consideration of the authorities. We believe it is definitely settled that the line Native Infantry regiments are to be dressed in red, and that Khakee coloured uniform will be retained for the Punjab Frontier Force only.—*Id.*

PENSIONS OF EDUCATIONAL OFFCERS.

(From the Gazette of India, Feb. 17.)

THE following extract from a despatch from the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, dated 23rd December 1865, is published for general information:—

With reference to paragraph 4 of my financial despatch, dated the 8th December 1862, I have to acquaint you that, having fully considered in Council what arrangements should be made in regard to the pensions of educational officers, I have arrived at the conclusion that, taking into consideration the advantages enjoyed by them under the old Rules, as compared with other members of the Uncovenanted Service, the claims of educational officers will be adequately provided for, by continuing to them the benefits of the existing pension and leave Rules applicable to Uncovenanted Servants generally, with the provision that, in the cases of educational officers who may enter the service after having attained the age of 25, periods of service of 12, 22, and 27 years shall be substituted for the periods of 15, 25, and 30 years specified in sections 6 and 7 of the Uncovenanted Service Pension Rules.

Officers who may enter the Educational Department at an earlier age than 25 years, will be subject to the general rules for members of the Uncovenanted Service.

Under the old Pension Rules for the Uncovenanted Service, Law officers and Native Judges as well as Principals and Head Masters of Colleges and Schools, were admissible to pensions after shorter periods of service than required from other Uncovenanted Servants.

The offices included under the designation of "Law Officers" no longer exist. The rules laid down in this despatch will consequently apply only to officers of the Educational Department.

JIDDAH.

(From the Hurkaru, Feb. 19.)

A FRIEND has placed at our disposal the following letter, which he has received from Jiddah:—"We arrived here on the 4th January, after having called at Allipe and Aden. I was informed, that the place was perfectly quiet and safe to land, and I was about to pay a visit to Eve's tomb, with my family, but I have since heard that it would be unsafe, as a strong prejudice exists against the owner of the ship *Eranee* in which I came. It appears that the former owner of the vessel, a Mussulman, but a British subject, died while the ship was in Jiddah, in charge of one of his slaves. He left a son, a minor, but the slave claimed the ship. The case was adjudicated on by the Consul, Mr. Page, and he decided in favor of the son, a British subject, which caused great ill-feeling between the Turks and English. Mr. Page having had occasion to leave Jiddah, the Consulate was left in charge of a native, who gave in to the pressing appeals of the Turkish officials and handed the ship over to them, and they hoisted the Turkish flag. When the Consul returned, which he did in H. M. S. *Cyclops*, and saw the Turkish flag flying, he got an armed boat's crew from the British man-of-war, went on board, and had the Turkish flag pulled down and the British ensign hoisted. That night the British and French Consulates were attacked. The Consuls and one of their wives (Mrs. Page) were murdered, as were Greek and Christian merchants, the only persons escaping being the English Vice-Consul, and the Consul's sister. After going to Suez for orders, the *Cyclops* returned and bombarded the place, and satisfaction was demanded and received. Fifteen people were executed, who were concerned in the outrage; a fine levied on the town, and the *Eranee* taken away as a prize. There are many still in the town who lost relations during the bombardment, or at the hands of the executive afterwards, and as all had to contribute towards the fine levied, it is small wonder that the British Consul's opinion (in which the French Consul agrees) is, that it was fool-hardiness to send the ship here at all and certainly fool-hardy to remain. They say that there are all sorts of rumours going about regarding the vessel. There is a bad feeling against her which, long dormant has broken out again since the ship's arrival. The Turkish officials are well disposed, but too weak to prevent any out-breaks. The 4,000 Egyptian troops now here, are expected to leave daily when there will only remain the civil guards to check any tumult. The *Ramadan*, a season of great excitement, occurs in a few days, and if riot prevailed while a man-of war was lying in the roads, what will not the evil disposed do when they have the prospect of a rich prize in the shape of the vessel's cargo? The Turkish Captain of the port told me cooly, that if it was our fate to meet with molestation from fanatics, or the authorities, it was Inshallah! the will of God. I left the Consulate with all sorts of recollections of the mutiny, wondering whether I should meet Mahomedans shouting "Deen! Deen!" I have no ambition to be a martyr, and I think the sooner I make myself scarce the better."

MR. ANSTEY AND THE PETITION.

(From the Bangalore Herald, Feb. 21.)

ALTHOUGH as a general rule we have refrained from contributing our quota to the very interesting and spicy leading article literature, in which Mr. Anstey stands out as the principal figure, we have yet watched with some degree of interest the progress of the great match, Anstey *versus* every one else; our feelings on the whole being decidedly enlisted on behalf of the man, who has thus boldly set all Bombay talking. There are some men, who delight to live in perpetual hot water. Whom nothing pleases better than to have the whole community in which they live up in arms against them. And who feel a certain stern joy in meeting foemen at every step they take. That Mr. Anstey's life in Bombay ever since he set his foot in that city has been one perpetual strife is well known. And apart from the merits of the case, it is scarcely to be wondered at that the late petition of the natives of Bombay praying for his removal from the Bench of the High Court, should have been originated. It needed however little reasoning to conclude that that petition was a most egregious blunder on the part of Mr. Anstey's adversaries. No Government could entertain for a single moment the idea of disgracing a Judge simply on account of faults of manner and disposition. Mr. Anstey may have a most unloveable temper. He may be harsh. He may be deficient in that suavity which most Judges possess. But when notwithstanding, he is known to be an able and upright man, whom not all the bulls of Bashan can discomfit, it is plain that there was only one answer to be given to the petition—and that answer the Bombay Government in an able minute has given. In these days when our native fellow subjects from the kindly interest taken in their welfare, fancy that they have only to ask, to receive—and not without reason—they may feel aggrieved that Mr. Anstey has not been sacrificed to please them. But we are sure that not one of our readers, but will be glad that Sir Bartle Frere has so nobly come forward, and refused, even if it had been possible in any way, to disgrace Mr. Anstey. If as has been observed, Mr. Anstey had really acted so as to sully the armine, his own countrymen would have been first and foremost in expressing their indignation, and demanding his dismissal. But this was not the case. Mr. Anstey may be unpopular, and by his uncompromising manner have made more enemies than friends. But this is simply his own business. The fact too that he accepted a seat on the bench, thereby resigning a large practice, and subjecting himself to great pecuniary loss, is a very disinterested trait in his character. Altogether the reply by Government to the petition for the removal of Mr. Anstey which our readers will find in another column, does great credit both to it, and that gentleman, whilst to all right thinking Englishmen, it must be a matter for congratulation that the unreasoning clamor of a native clique has met with so fitting an answer. Let us trust in the words of Sir Bartle Frere, "that when time shall have permitted the gentlemen who signed the memorial to reflect at leisure over the subject, they will exonerate Mr. Anstey from the unworthy motives imputed to him in the petition, and do justice to that learning, ability, energy and independence for which, whether on or off the Bench, Mr. Anstey has always been conspicuous."

THE INDIAN ARMY ANALYSIS.

(From the Pioneer, Feb. 19.)

THE following "analysis" of the papers headed "The Indian Army," which have recently appeared in our columns, may not be unacceptable to our readers.

Although the subjects treated of in detail are undoubtedly of very great importance, and have been further urged upon our attention by a considerable body of officers, some of whom are in the higher ranks of the Service, and who apparently coincide in the views of the writer, yet it is impossible that we should do more than to note for special consideration the more salient points of this somewhat remarkable series.

The principle held in view by the writer, appears to us to have been not only "elucidation," but also "condensation," while treating us with this singular *exposé* not only of the principal features of the immense series of despatches, circulars, and warrants, &c., employed in carrying out the so-called "amalgamation" of the Services, but also of their "true character," which we must confess has hitherto been hidden with much perverted ingenuity both from the general public, and probably even from those most deeply affected thereby.

That the scheme before us is a skeleton sketch or outline only is apparent, and also that it contains certain adaptations of the able scheme of retirements proposed by the Government Commissioners in their Report, dated Calcutta, 17th April 1861, and signed by the Military and the Financial Secretaries to Government, viz., by General Sir S. Birch, and Colonel Balfour, and also by Colonels Eyre, Coglan, Malleson and Chesney. This Report was, however, declined very unceremoniously by Government, and under the somewhat extraordinary plea that the "Irregular" system had not then extended beyond the Bengal Presidency and that the various calculations contained therein were therefore erroneous. Herein Government, it is evident, alluded more especially to those clauses which exhibit in minute detail an excess of over 1,000 officers!, and who are also quaintly asserted in the said Report to be both "turned out of employ" and to be professionally ruined! This plea of "non-extension" of the Irregular system can, however, be now no longer either asserted or admitted, and the Government must therefore look its present difficulties boldly in the face.

The scheme recently submitted to our readers, —"The Indian Army, No. II. apparently differs from that furnished by the Calcutta Commissioners in 1861, in many important particulars, and with the experience of the last five or six years as a guide, necessarily assumes, even in its presents condensed form, far more extended views of the questions at issue.

Thus it openly advocates not only the "maintenance" of the Staff Corps and its rules of promotion by fixed periods of service, as being a "necessity" in a tropical "local service" but also advocates its "extension" on the only principle it is admissible as not injuring to existing interests and violation of faith, *viz*, by the grant of Staff Corps promotion for "Army" service to all branches of the late Indian Army. In this boon Her Majesty's officers of the "Line" would, we presume, to a greater or less degree, "participate." The scheme further exposes with much minuteness and perspicuity the present causes of the acknowledged depreciation in which the Staff Corps is now held by the Army at large, and further proposes a series of "remedial" measures, the efficacy of which however we must leave to the better judgment of our readers.

It is an admitted fact, we believe, that with the exception of a few insolate instances in every one of which we discover special and extraordinary "inducements" to have been held out, Her Majesty's officers of the "Line," to whom alone the Staff Corps can now look for recruits, still keep most cautiously aloof. These officers are not to be purchased either by the bribe of lowered standards or examination tests, or even of "lucrative appointments" specially reserved and not unfrequently promised beforehand. The large cash "bonus" offered for "exchange" attracts but very few, though strange to say it is willingly offered (to obtain release) by the Staff Corps themselves!—men who possess certain privileges not extended to the British Line, and who have already passed all the standards and tests which are required by Government!

This leads us to inquire whether these numerous "drawbacks," with which the Staff Corps is fenced round with a pertinacity that is almost ludicrous, are not divised with some special though concealed object?—certain it is that H. M.'s "Line" have hitherto gained little by the so-called amalgamation, and though possibly the further bribe of the "prices of commissions," &c., may, if such be conceded, be the means of attracting a few candidates, yet not even this boon would blind us to the obvious fact that H. M.'s officers of the Line are, by certain useless but vexatious and astute restriction, and drawbacks at present as effectually excluded from the Staff Corps, and consequently from Indian staff employ, as when serving under the *regimé* of the East India Company! We purpose in a future issue to refer to this subject, and to the remedial measures proposed in favour of H. M.'s Line which we adverted to in detail.

To return to our subject. The adoption of the "augmentation" principle in the formation of the Staff Corps is upheld in this scheme, not only as the sole "possible" remedy for the admitted and patent supersession grievances in substantive regimental rank, which occur both "without" and also "within" the Staff Corps itself, but the writer insists also with great force on the adoption of this principle as an actual, compulsory, and legal obligation, manifestly incurred by Government, under repeated declarations by the Royal Commissioners, as to the patent infringements of the guarantees in the Amalgamation Order or G. G. O., 10th April 1861, such parliamentary guarantees being in realities statute laws of the land! the sole "alternative," should this legal obligation not be acceded to, being the destruction of the Staff Corps itself, and the wholesale cancellation or obliteration of the Staff Corps promotion which has taken place since the 10th April 1861!!—a proceeding that would undoubtedly cause, in our humble opinion, not only a complete military revoltuion, but also such an outcry that no Government dare face without obvious dangers.

As to the Amalgamation Order above noted—G. G. O. 10th April 1861—was that under which officers "enlisted," this "illegality" in its provisions (as declared by the Royal Commissioners) and the consequent alterations that have "already" taken place, or those which are now necessitated, must, it is contended, "necessarily" confer a legal right of "optional re-election." We confess we are wholly unable to detect a flaw in these deductions, which are obviously founded on justice; and under this said right of optional re-election we believe we discover, not only a common right of participation in any remedial measures that may be adopted by Government in favor of "Local Service" officers, but if we are not greatly mistaken, we herein discover also a common and much-needed bond of "union" for all officers of the late Indian Army who elected for their respective branches in 1861.

We must reserve further remarks for a future issue.

DISGRACEFUL TREATMENT OF PASSENGERS ON BOARD THE SHIP "GOLDEN SEA."

(From the Melbourne Age, Jan. 26.)

AT the Sandbridge police court yesterday, before Mr. Call, P.M., and Mr. Thomas, J. P., Richard Hardy, master of the ship *Golden Sea*, was summoned by Mr. Daniel Wright Gossett, for breaches of the 22nd section of the Passengers, Harbours and Navigation Statute, 1865, in having on board the *Golden Sea*, on her arrival at the port of Melbourne, certain berths the interval between each tier of such berths being less than two feet six inches, and further, that the berths were insufficient in number for the proper accommodation of all the passengers contained in the said ship. By the clause under which the summons was taken out, the defendant had rendered himself liable, on conviction, to a penalty not exceeding £50 and not less than £5, for every offence relating to each such berth or passengers.

On the case being called on, Mr. Bourke, who appeared for the defence, took a preliminary objection to its being heard, as two offences could not be heard under one summons.

Mr. Call allowed the objection, but amended the summons by striking out the second portion, which related to the insufficient accommodation, and the case proceeded.

Alexander Rose was the first witness, and deposed that he boarded the ship *Golden Sea* on her arrival at this port from London. She had eighteen cabin and thirty-seven steerage passengers. The steerage passengers were berthed in the forecastle, a portion of it being divided off from the crew. The passengers complained of the place being dirty, and there being no division boards in their bunks. Witness had never seen so dirty a ship. The berths in the steerage were in two tiers, as follows:—two berths, 2 feet 2½ inches; two berths, 2 feet 2 inches; two berths, 2 feet 1 inch; two berths, 1 foot 11½ inches; there being ten berths short. In the house on deck there were also some steerage passengers, their berths being one (single) 2 feet 4 inches, two berths, 2 feet 4 inches, and three berths, 2 feet 3 inches.

Cross-examined by Mr. Bourke: The stench from the closet, which was close to the forecastle berths, was awful; and upon the vessel rolling it must have gone under the bunks, as complained of by the passengers.

Thomas W. Wardman, coxswain of the immigration officer's boat, confirmed the previous witness's statement. The height of the forecastle was only 5 feet 11 inches, and was filthy, dirty, the closet overflowing and running into the passengers' part of the forecastle.

William Lee was next called, and the answers he gave to the different questions put to him caused much amusement in court. He stated that he took his passage from an agent in the county of Cork. The place where he was put was at the beginning of the ship. The place was very dirty, and there was no air in it. He complained to the captain and the doctor about it. Part of the voyage he had to sleep on the deck, as it was so hot and smelt so bad inside the forecastle.

Witness was cross-examined by Mr. Bourke, and said he had never seen a ship in his life before. He excepted to meet the ship on the Lee near Dungaffeney. He came across the channel in a little steamer. In the forecastle, where he slept, there was a big stick, which prevented him moving when he was in his bunk. It might have been one of the ship's beams, but he did not know what they were. They never had any ventilation. He did not know what ventilation was. He had to crawl into his bunk.

Mr. Bourke: Was it not after arriving in the tropics that you slept on deck?

Witness: No, we never called there. It was very hot.

Mr. Bourke You crossed the line?

Witness: Yes.

Mr. Bourke: Did you see it?

Witness: "Sure, an' I did; and wasn't the sea brown!" (Roars of laughter, during which the bench told the witness he might stand down.)

John Hume stated he took his passage in London and joined the ship at Gravesend. He paid £14 14s. He did not see his berth before he went on board at that place. He had to lie down to get into the bunk. During the passage the water frequently came into the forecastle. The crew slept in part of the forecastle. The night-soil from the water-closet frequently came into their berths. For three weeks before crossing the line he had to sleep under a boat as there was no ventilation in the forecastle. It was impossible to breathe there during the hot weather. Witness spoke to the doctor, who told him that the place was not fit for pigs to live on. The place was washed twice a week. When the ship was on a tack, the refuse from the closets accumulated under their bunks.

Henry James Clarke, steerage passenger, said he paid £14 14s. for his passage, and was put on board as butcher.

Mr. Bourke objected to the witness being examined, as he was one of the crew, and his name did not appear in the passenger list.

Witness asked to be allowed to explain how it was his name was not on the passenger list, and Mr. Call gave him permission. Witness said he went down to the docks, and saw Mr. Barker, the passenger clerk, who told him that the full complement of passengers was made up, and that he could not take him; but if he would consent to his name being put on the ship's articles as butcher, they would allow him to go. On the understanding that was only nominal and that he was to do no work, he made the arrangement and shipped as butcher, paying his passage money like any ordinary passenger.

Mr. Call said that the disclosure made by witness was most disgraceful on the part of the owners of the ship, who had resorted to a most mean and paltry subterfuge in order to obtain an additional passenger, and by evading the law to save the ship from a greater expense.

The examination of witness was continued; and he stated that he had complained to the captain about their bad accommodation, and the water coming in their berths. He corroborated the statements of the previous witnesses.

William Lewis, steerage passenger, stated that he was berthed in the forecastle. He engaged his passage at Houlder Brothers' office. Six inches from the deck there was a hole to the closet, through which the night soil entered their cabin.

John Pearson said that when he took his passage he expected to be berthed in the between decks. Slept with the cook for six weeks in a double berth without any division board between them. Was afterwards obliged to sleep on the deck, the cook being so hot. They were obliged to crawl into the berths.

Charles Lyness, steerage passenger, was also berthed at first in the forecastle, but on his refusing to remain there, he was moved to the house on deck, and slept in the same berth with his father, his mother leaving and sleeping with his sister. The width of the bunk they occupied was three feet one inch.

Mr. Gossett intimated that he had other witnesses to call, but the bench said they had heard enough.

Mr. Brouke addressed the court for the defence, and admitted, on behalf of the captain, that the statute had been infringed, but that the cause of complaint had been greatly exaggerated. The passengers were a number of raw Irishmen who came on board expecting to find a ship a castle; and as it was their first voyage the discomforts of it had been greatly magnified. The captain's vessels had always been noticed for their cleanliness, and no complaint had been made against him previously. The evidence of Hume was not corroborated, and the doctor would be able to deny that part which referred to himself.

Mr. James Bartlett, surgeon superintendent on board the *Golden Sea*, stated that he visited the forecastle, and that the dirt accumulating there was the fault of the passengers, who were too lazy to clean it. He did not recollect having ever said the place was not fit for pigs to live in.

Cross-examined by Mr. Gossett: Witness admitted that his name was not on the passenger list. He did not sign any articles. He did not think his name was on the articles. Witness had never been to sea before. The general health of the passengers was good.

Mr. Call said he had heard enough. The evidence of the witnesses only strengthened the case against the defendant and involved another and more serious offence. The bench considered it was a case where they were called upon to inflict a severe fine, and one that would be equal to the inconvenience the passengers had suffered. For his own part, he must say that, during all his experience, he had never met with a more disgraceful case. The bench would limit the fine they would inflict to the ten berths which had been complained of, and they should fine the defendant £5 in each case, making a total of £50, one half of which would be divided among the passengers, the defendant also to pay 35s, the costs of the court.

WERE WOLVES.

(From the Daily News, Jan. 17.)

THIS is a book to startle the optimist, and to obscure the prospect of that millennial state in which human nature is to reach the perfection of goodness. The author proposes simply to present his readers with a monograph of one form of human aberration from the ideal type, or as he chooses to call it, of human superstition; but in doing this, he incidentally reveals a fearful element of our nature which may indicate to some minds new views of the theory of development. Mr. Charles Darwin and Professor Huxley have done what they could to propagate a belief in the gradual development of the simpler organizations into those that are more complex and perfect. Dr. Knox boldly states his faith in the theory of a brutal ancestry of the present lords of the creation, and Mr. Baring-Gould offers, whether wittingly or not, a kind of supplement proof of Dr. Knox's creed. The subject of this book of were wolves is the horrible mania known from ancient times under the title of lycanthropy, that is, if we may coin an English equivalent, of wolfmanism. It consists, according to the author, in "the change of man or woman into the form of a wolf, either through magical means, so as to enable him or her to gratify the taste for human flesh, or through the judgment of the gods in punishment for some great offence" Leaving magic and the gods out of view, he attempts to trace the unquestionable facts of lycanthropy to certain elements in the constitution of man sufficiently humiliating to the proudest of us. Why is it that from time to time a devilish propensity to torture, and murder, and even to eat the flesh of the slain, breaks out in individuals? Our mad doctors say it is homicidal mania, which his no doubt a very lucid opinion, resembling that of the hermit of Prague, "That, That is, is," only that it leaves us just where we were. We might answer the question on the sceptical principle, and deny that there is any such propensity, or that, if there be, it never breaks out; but here Mr. Baring-Gould steps forward and stops our mouth with an array of facts gathered from all nations and all ages, which cannot leave, even on the mind of a sceptic, the shadow of a doubt. Here are authentic accounts of person who murdered their fellow-men for the mere sake of murder; of others whose supreme delight it was to watch the agonies of expiring life; of others who knew no joy equal to that of bathing in human blood, and of still others, who, having once tasted human flesh, from that moment forswore all other food whatever. We cannot descend to the particulars of any of these cases, they are too dreadful, and all their horrors are summed up in the case of the Marechal de Retz, contemporary with Joan of Arc, which we would recommend as a study to any one who wishes to pursue this subject further. The process of de Retz has been carefully edited by Mr. Michelet from the Breton archives, and may be taken as an authentic compendium of the facts of lycanthropy in its widest development. It will be sufficient here to state that this wretch was convicted of the murder of hundreds of children under circumstances of such atrocity that, as Henri Martin says, "this iron age, which seemed unable to feel surprise at any amount of evil, was struck with dismay; the most monstrously depraved imaginations never could have conceived what the trial reveals." We cannot then evade the question by taking refuge in scepticism, the facts stare us in the face, and challenge us to account for them. The author of this volume refers them at once to the wild beast element which slumbers in our nature, and may at any time be aroused into action by suitable conditions. He says, "Man, naturally in common with other carnivora, is actuated by an impulse to kill, and by a love of destroying life." Even the oracular delivery of messieurs the doctors, brief as it is, is not then true. The homicidal passion is not a mania, not an aberration; it is simply the revival of a natural faculty, which had been lulled by repose, and supervened by artificial habits. In support of his position Mr. Baring-Gould cites numerous proofs that the passion to kill is as strong as any other passion, and that the sight of suffering gives genuine pleasure to many. Boys look on with delight whilst sheep or pigs are slaughtered. Sportsmen kill for the mere pleasure of taking life, and care but little for the dead game; children rend and crush insects simply for the sake of extinguishing vitality. In fact, under certain circumstances, man will act exactly like other beasts of prey, and, when his appetite is satisfied will go on killing for the pleasure of expending his superabundant energy. There is much truth in this, and it might have been more fully exemplified had the author chosen his examples in masses instead of the brute in humanity help us, for example, to account for the conduct of men when acting in multitudes under the influence of some common excitement? The leaders of the French revolution, such as Collot D'Herbois, Couthon, Legendre, Robespierre, were not elevated by the reason they possessed above the tiger that revels in blood; and the whole of the French people were for the time animated with similar ferocity. We may suppose that this was only the natural rebound from the cruel oppression under which they had previously suffered, but such a supposition implies the truth of what this author contends for, that we are naturally cruel and slaughterous. If it were not so, the French people would have been satisfied with destroying the system that had ground them down, and would have spared the lives at least of those against whom no crime had been proved; but we know that when once the murderous instinct broke loose from restraint, it became a dominant popular passion, and murder was publicly pronounced to be the only means of saving the nation. Nor were the French in this instance one whit worse than we ourselves would have been under similar circumstances. We must not lay the flattering unction to our souls, that we have a natural morality superior to that of our neighbours. Our country has never been placed in circumstances similar to those which marked the period of the revolution, but we have had specimens of what our people are capable of on a smaller scale. We need not go back to St. Brice's day, when our Anglo-Saxon fathers coolly butchered all the Danes in the kingdom, and ravaged their homes; or adduce the popular massacres of the Jews, that afforded recreation to later ages; we have almost in our own day the Gordon riots, when deeds as fearful as any that marked the reign of terror were perpetrated in the heart of London; then there were our church and king riots—not to speak of those private combinations which feel justified in adopting violence and cruelty to keep up trade. Even the phlegmatic Dutch tore in pieces the pensionary De Witt, and there is not a nation in Europe from which innumerable instances may not be gathered of the natural propensity to destroy. Religion itself, unless it be that religion which becomes the law and habit of the mind, is but an instrument for carrying out the wild beast instinct. There was no small share of the tiger in old Torquemada, and the wolf was well represented by Philip II., as he sat and enjoyed dying agonies of heretics and Jews at Seville. If the hyæna could reason would he not, under similar circumstances, have acted precisely as the Duke of Alva did in the Netherlands? It is, however, in that profession which consists in reducing violence and slaughter to a science that we discern most clearly the wild beast element of our nature. Soldiers under discipline are orderly, obedient, humane; but when discipline is relaxed or wholly removed what do they become? Let Tilly's storming of Magdeburg, and the Duke of Wellington's storming of Badajos answer. The ear still tingles at the names of these two events, nor could the most savage beasts that roam the forest have accomplished the hundredth part of the horrors and abominations committed in these two fortresses by men calling themselves Christians. Are we then, with all our science, our art, our civilisation, our religion, still in the condition of semi-brutes? Have we as yet but assumed a form different from that of the carnivora, and is our reason still struggling feebly with the instinct for blood? Without at all indorsing the development theory, it may be admitted that man partakes largely both in organisation and instinct, in the nature of the lower animals. This baser element may however, be subdued, refined, and in the course of generations the fiercest instincts may become permanently subordinate to the reason. Reason must however, be cultivated, not merely the reason that accounts for effects, by pointing out their causes, but that reason which the German writers call the "truth-organ," that power which surveys the scope and ends of man's existence, and comprehends the nature of the type into which he should grow. This is the master faculty of the human mind; it is by it that men can deny the present, or the sake of the future; can control the passion of the moment by the anticipation of its future results. Nothing but sound, careful, and above all complete, all-sided education, can give to reason this permanent control over the brutal instincts, and it is not in the desire to kill only they manifest themselves, there are other passions which level us with the brutes as entirely. We agree with Mr. Baring-Gould that the sanguinary instinct is the most prevalent nor can we hope to see man emerge from its clinging brutality until the leaders of the race cease to treat it with honour. At the present day this seems very far off. There is no profession held in such honour as that the sole object of which is to kill the greatest number in the shortest time, at the smallest expenditure. We do not mean to say that military men are often persons of the highest virtue, but we say that they have their virtues, not because of their profession, but in spite of it, and that the existence of armies ought to be regarded as a melancholy necessity rather than as a thing to be proud of. Standing armies are, in short, the representatives of the wild beast element of the nation—watching one another—ready to snarl and fly at one another's throats without any reason, or the slightest pretext. Lycanthropy on the great scale, yet the only tendency of our nature which monarchs and rulers think it worth while to represent. They are all soldiers. Emperors, kings, duckes, every petty ruler, dresses in uniform, and wears a long slaughter knife. Loyal children are made familiar with soldiering from their infancy, and the sword is universally exalted as the symbol of dignity and honour. As reason predominates over the brutal tendencies, we may hope to see this royal passion for arms subside, and something more humane and beneficent take its place. Mr. Baring-Gould has done no small service to the cause of human progress by his thrilling exposition of this fearful side of our nature, since to be warned of danger is to be armed against its consequences.

THE well-known "S. G. O." of the *Times* devoted himself to the salvation of a certain rustic, whose past life had been spent in an atmosphere of wickedness. The wretched sinner took kindly to the reverend gentleman's teaching, and his conversion was an apparently easy task. In a short time after receiving lessons from his excellent teacher, the reformed sinner addressed his benefactor as follows:—"Before I knew you, Mr. Osborne, I cared neither for God nor the devil; *now, I love em both*."

RATHER PERSONAL.—A well-known Yankee criminal lawyer, who prides himself upon his skill in cross-examining a witness, had an odd-looking genius upon whom to operate. The witness was a shoemaker. "You say, sir, that the prisoner is a thief?" "Yes, sir, 'cause why she confessed it." "And you also swear she bound shoes for you subsequent to the confession?" "I do, sir,." "Then" —giving a sagacious look at the Court—"we are to understand that you employ dishonest people to work for you, even after their rascalities are known?" "Of course; how else could I get assistance from a lawyer?"

A BRIGAND'S CAVE.—Another brigand refuge has been discovered at Cagliano, (Calabria,) near the house of an old peasant. This man's premises were searched, but the inmates, consisting of himself, wife, and a young girl, denied all knowledge of the men of whom the royal troops were in search. The officers in command observing, however, that the girl always remained close to a large stone near a door leading into the garden, ordered the soldiers to examine it. This stone, upon being removed, discovered the mouth of a cave, and a discharge of musketry from those concealed within drew all the detachment to the spot. The brigands within—for such they were—resisted for some time, until driven forth by burning sulphur applied to the mouth of the cave. The brigands here captured included the chief Corea and his companion Rosaria Mancuso, and the brigands Dardano and Trapasso. Corea and Trapasso, both guilty of a long list of crimes, including several assassinations, were tried towards the end of December. The former frankly confessed the crimes of which he was accused, while Trapasso, not being able to offer a denial, endeavoured to excuse himself. Sentence of death was passed upon them, and carried into execution the following day. The woman Mancuso was condemned to twenty years hard labour. Dardano's trial was deferred.

REPRESENTATIVES OF THE PRESS IN JAMAICA.—Most of the London daily papers have despatched representatives to Jamaica, to be present at the investigation into the late occurrences there which is to be undertaken by Mr. Russell Gurney and Mr. Blossett Maule. We shall thus have full details of the evidence collected as it is obtained. Mr. Clifford, of the Inner Temple, represents *The Times*; Mr. John Holdsworth, the *Daily News*; Mr. Godfrey Turner, the *Telegraph*; and Mr. Gorry, the *Star*. I have not heard the name of the *Herald's* representative, or whether the *Advertiser* has sent out a commissioner. Most of the gentlemen above named are already well known in literature or journalism. Mr. Clifford, I believe, is the author of a work which appeared a few years ago under the title of "The Greatest of the Plantagenets," and which is a valuable and interesting contribution to the history of the life and reign of Edward I. Mr. Holdsworth has had long experience as a reporter in the "gallery" on the staff of *The Times*, from which he lately transferred his services to the *Daily News*, and is regarded as one of the ablest reporters of the day, and from personal intercourse I know him to be an intelligent and well-informed gentleman. Mr. Turner has also had a thorough training on the London press, and has for several years been one of the most valued members of the *Telegraph* staff. Mr. Gorry is an advocate, of the Scottish Bar, but has for several years devoted himself to journalism. He is understood to be a gentleman of very "pronounced" opinions on all subjects connected with the negro; and, as it is stated that he goes to Jamaica in the double capacity of advocate for Mr. Gordon and representative of the *Star*, am I too uncharitable in supposing that his duties and sympathies in the one character may be apt to warp and colour his statements in the other? Advocates are unusually impartial reporters of their own cases.—*Illustrated Times.*

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BANKS.

THE ROYAL BANK OF INDIA.—*Incorporated, with unlimited liability under the Act of the Legislative Council of India No. XIX. of 1857.*
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Any information as to rules of business may be had on application to the Bank, or by letter to the Manager.
H. P. HOADLEY, Acting Manager.
Bombay, 25th Oct. 1865.

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4 do. .. .. .. at 1s. 11¾d.
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2 do. .. .. .. at 1s. 11¾d
1 do. .. .. .. at 1s. 11¾d.
On demand .. .. .. at 1s. 11¾d.
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On Current Accounts.................. 2 per cent.
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" 12 " 7 "
No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.
ADVANCES.
The Bank grants Loans against Government Securities, &c., and discounts Government and approved Private Bills and Hoondies.
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On the purchase or sale of Government Securities, Bank or other shares for ¼ per cent.
Government or other Securities received for safe custody and Interest of Dividends thereon drawn, free of charge.
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Orders and Hoondies should be made payable; and all letters addressed, "To the Manager Bank of India."
Any information as to rules of business may be had on application to the Bank, or by letter to the Manager.
Bombay, 28th Nov. 1864. JOHN GRAY, Manager.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—*Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848 and by Imperial Decree of 20th July 1854.* Recognised by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India. PAID-UP CAPITAL—Francs 40,000,000 (£1,600,000). RESERVE FUND—Francs 10,000,000 (£400,000.)
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This Agency grants Drafts and Letters of Credit and purchases or collects Bills.
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Any further information as to rates of business &c., may be had at the Office, or on application by letter to the undersigned, to whom all remittances should be made payable.
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CHARLES A. FEARON, Esq. (Messrs. Fearon & Co., London, and late of Messrs. Augustine Heard & Co., China).
WILLIAM MAITLAND, Esq., (Messrs. Mackillop, Stewart & Co., Calcutta).
General Manager.—Anthony Morrison, Esq. (now in India).
Acting Manager.—F. W. Lawrence, Esq.
Bankers.—The Bank of England and the London Joint Stock Bank.
Agents in Scotland.—The British Linen Company.
Agents in Ireland.—The National Bank.
Brokers.—Messrs. Foster and Braithwaite.
Solicitors.—Messrs. Freshfields and Newman.
Auditors.—Messrs. Coleman, Turquand, Youngs & Co.
Agencies and Branches of the Bank have been established at Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Ceylon, and Melbourne and others are in the course of being organised at Hongkong and Shanghai.
BOMBAY AGENCY.
Offices Elphinstone Circle.
EXCHANGE.
The Bank grants drafts on the London Joint Stock Bank, London, at the following rates of Exchange:—
6 months' sight .... 2s. 1d.
4 do. do. ... 2s. 0½d.
3 do. do. ... 2s. 0½d.
2 do. do. ... 2s. 0½d.
1 month's do. ... 2s. 0½d.
Demand on Bank of England ... 2s.
On Ireland and Scotland... 1s. 11¾d.
The Bank also grants Drafts and Letters of Credit on other places in India, China and the East, where Branches and Agencies re-established, and purchases or collects Bills on the same places.
DEPOSIT.
Interest is allowed on Current Accounts at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the Daily Balances.
On fixed Deposits for 3 months certain... ... ... 3 per cent.
" " 6 " ... ... 5 "
" " 12 " ... ... 6 "
No Interest will be allowed on Deposits under Rs. 1,000 or above Rs. 50,000 *unless by special arrangement.*
Deposits for a longer period than 12 months, will be received by the Corporation on terms which may be arranged on application to the Agent.
COMMISSION AND AGENCY BUSINESS.
Customers may deposit with the Corporation for safe custody, free of charge, Government and other Securities and Bank and other charges and Certificates.
Interest or Dividends will be collected on the same, also free of charge, if remitted to Europe in the Bank's Bills; otherwise a charge of ¼ per cent. will be made.
On sales or purchases of Government and other Securities ¼ per cent.
On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.
By order of the Directors,
ANTHONY MORRISON, Agent.
Bombay, 23rd October 1865.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.
EXCHANGE.
The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange:—
On London, at 6 ms' sight above £50 2s. 1½d. per Rupee.
" 4 do. .... 2s. 1d. "
" 3 do. .... 2s. 0¾d. "
" 2 do. .... 2s. 0½d. "
" 1 .... 2s. 0½d. "
On demand .... 2s. 0½d. "
On Scotland do. ...} 2s. 0½d. "
On Ireland do. ...}
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe Overland at 1 day's sight. } 2s. 0½d.
The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, Mauritius, Yokohama, and Tuticorin.
The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of New South Wales.
INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Floating Deposits payable on demand if not less than Rs. 1,000 or above Rs. 50,000 at 2 per cent. per annum.
ON FIXED DEPOSITS.
Fixed Deposits for 12 months' sight... 6 per cent.
" 3 " ... 4 "
Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank Bills on London at advertised rates, without notice.
COMMISSION.
The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes interests and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—
If to be remitted in Bank's Drafts, without charge.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ¼ per cent.
On returning Government Paper or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.
Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities.
All Letters should be addressed and all Hoondees made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China.
Bombay, 14th February 1866.

THE BOMBAY CITY BANK (LIMITED).—*Incorporated under Acts XIX. of 1857 and VII. of 1865 by the Legislative Council of India.*—CAPITAL: SEVENTY-FIVE LACS OF RUPEES (£750,000) in 30,000 SHARES OF RUPEES 250 (£25) EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
RUDOLPH AHLERS, Esq., Chairman, (Messrs. Volkart Brothers.)
ROBERT T. PRICE, Esq., (Messrs. Roper, Price & Co.)
BHUGWANDASS PURSHOTUMDASS, Esq.
TRIBHOWUNDASS JUGJEVUNDASS, Esq.
LONDON BANKERS. } The Bank of England. The Bank of London.
Paris Bankers.
Messrs. HOTINGUER & Co.
Solicitors.
Messrs. KELLY, HORN, and MANISTY.
HEAD OFFICE—BOMBAY, No. 2, CHURCH GATE STREET.
BRANCHES { London.....J. R. R. Davison, Esq., Agent. Calcutta....Henry J. Leitch, Esq., do.
The Bank grants Drafts on the Bank of London and Messrs Hotinguer & Co. at the following current rates of Exchange:—
Bills on London at 6 months' sight 1s. 11¾d. per Rupee.
Do. at 4 do. 1s. 11¾d. do.
Do. at 3 do. 1s. 11¾d. do.
Do. at 2 do. 1s. 11¾d. do.
Do. at 1 do. 1s. 11d. do.
Do. On Demand 1s. 10¾d. do.
Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.
The Bank is making arrangements for granting Drafts on China.
Current Accounts.
Interest at 2 per cent. per annum will be allowed on Daily Balances if not less than Rupees 500, nor exceeding Rs. 50,000 unless otherwise specially arranged.
Fixed Deposits.
Subject to 3 months' notice 4 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 5 "
" 12 " 7 "
Discounts, Loans, &c.
The Bank discounts local Bills and Hoondies and grants Loans on Government and other approved Securities.
Commission.
The Bank will receive Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, for constituents.
Commission will be charged as follows:—
On purchase or Sale of Securities ... ... ¼ per cent.
On realizing Interest or Dividends ... ... ¼ "
On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody. ¼ "
Any further information as to the rules of business may be obtained at the Bank or on application, by letter, to the Manager.
By order of the Board,
Bombay, 7th April 1865. DAVID McCULLOCH, Manager.

COMMERCIAL BANK CORPORATION OF INDIA AND THE EAST.—INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER *Capital*—£1,000,000 (*one million sterling*), in 40,000 *Shares of £25 each* (WITH POWER TO INCREASE TO £2,000,000.)
HEAD OFFICE.—64, Moorgate Street, London, E. C.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT
Bombay, Calcutta, Foochow, Hankow, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore and Yokohama.
BOMBAY AGENCY.
DEPOSITS.
Interest is allowed on Current Deposits at 2 per cent. per annum.
On Fixed Deposits for 3 months certain 4 do.
do. 6 do. 5 do.
do. 12 do. 6 do.
No interest allowed on Current Account Balance under Rs. 1,000 or above Rs. 50,000, *unless by special arrangement.*
EXCHANGE.
The Bank grants drafts on the London Joint Stock Bank at the following rates:—
At 6 months' sight ... ... at 2s. 1d. per rupee.
4 " ... ... 2s. 0½d. "
3 " ... ... 2s. 0½d. "
2 " ... ... 2s. 0½d. "
1 " ... ... 2s. 0½d. "
On Demand ... ... 2s. 0d. "
No draft at six months' sight is granted for sums under £50, and sums under £20 are drawn foronly on Demand.
Office hours 10 to 4: Saturdays 10 to 1.
J. BEATTIE, Agent.
Bombay, 19th February 1866.

INDIAN PENINSULA, LONDON, AND CHINA BANK (LIMITED).
ધી ઇંડીઅન પેનીનસુલા લંડન અને ચાઇના બેંક (લીમીટેડ).
धि इन्डीयन पेनिनसुला लंडन अंड चाइना ब्यांक (लीमीटेड).
Incorporated in accordance with Acts XIX. of 1857 and VII. 1860 of the Legislative Council of India.
Subscribed Capital—Fifty Lacs of Rupees in 25,000 Shares of 200 Rupees each.
WITH POWER TO INCREASE TO TWO CRORES OF RUPEES (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.)
Capital—Fully Paid up.
HEAD OFFICE—BOMBAY.
Board of Directors.
ARDASEER HORMUSJEE, Esq., Chairman (Messrs. B. and A. Hormusjee.)
JOHN L. SCOTT, Esq., (Messrs. Finlay, Clark and Co.)
SIR JAMSETJEE JEEJEEBHOY, BART.
CURSETJEE FURDOONJEE, Esq.
London Bankers.—The Bank of London.
EXCHANGE.
The Bank grants Drafts on London at current rates: The following are the rates of the day:—
6 months' sight ... 1s. 11¾d.
5 " ... 1s. 11¾d.
4 " ... 1s. 11¾d.
3 " ... 1s. 11¾d.
2 " ... 1s. 11¾d.
1 " ... 1s. 11¾d.
Demand ... 1s. 11d.
Arrangements are being made to grant Drafts on Calcutta and Shanghai, where Branches of the Bank are in course of being established.
DEPOSITS.
Current Accounts.—Interest will be allowed on daily balances exceeding Rupees 1,000 and not exceeding Rupees 50,000, at the rate of two per cent. per annum. A higher rate will be allowed, subject to special arrangement.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
2 months certain ... 4 per cent.
3 " ... 5 "
16 " ... 6 "
" ... 8 "
COMMISSION.
The Bank receives Government Securities and Shares for safe custody on account of constituents, free of charge, and realizes interest and dividends thereon at a charge of ¼ per cent. On delivering up Securities, &c., deposited for safe custody, a charge of ¼ per cent. will be made.
On the purchase or sale of Government Securities, Shares in Banks or other Companies, ¼ per cent.
Any further information regarding terms of business may be obtained on application at the Offices, Elphinstone Circle.
Hours of business—10 A. M. to 3 P. M.; Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.
By order of the Board of Directors,
CHARLES IGGULDEN, Manager.
Offices, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 9th April 1865.

LONDON AND BOMBAY BANK AND GENERAL FINANCIAL AND INSURANCE AGENCY CORPORATION (LIMITED).
Capital Two Millions Sterling in 200,000 shares of Ten Pounds each.
Head Office 24, Old Jewry, London.
Branches at Bombay, Alexandria and Marseilles.
Board of Directors.
George Henry Brown, Esq., Director Universal Life Assurance Company.
John Brown, Esq., Culvers, Hadham, Herts.
William W. Cargill, Esq., Connaught Place West, Hyde Park.
Eugene Collins, Esq., Kensington Park Gardens.
James H. Crawford, Esq., Chantre House, Berks.
James B. Cumming, Esq., (Messrs. Cumming & Co.), Leadenhall Street
Warine B. M. Lysley, Esq., Director of Bombay Gas Company.
William J. Maxwell, Esq., Director National Provincial Bank of England.
Sir Thomas G. A. Parkyns, Bart., Lloyds.
Sir Edwin Pearson, F.R.S., Wimbledon.
Robert A. Routh, Esq., Chairman of the English and Australian Copper Company.
Adam Scholes, Esq., Cleveland Gardens, Hyde Park.
William Tabor, Esq., Director Imperial Bank, Brentwood, Essex.
W. H. Thornthwaite, Esq., Director Protector Assurance Company.
Charles Tyler, Esq., Holloway.
Local Committee.
Jeejeebhoy Jehangeer, Esq.
Bankers.
London.—The Union Bank of London.
The Bank grants Drafts on London at the current rate of Exchange, and is prepared to negotiate Bills payable in Great Britain. The Bank also discounts Local Bills, &c., and grants Loans on Government and other approved Securities.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS.
Interest at 2 per cent per annum will be allowed on daily Balances exceeding 300, but not exceeding 50,000 rupees unless by special agreement.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
The following rates of Interest will be allowed:—
Subject to 3 months' notice of withdrawal 3 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " " " 5 " "
" 12 " " " 6 " "
If the Deposit be taken in the Bank's Draft on England, the notice of withdrawal will be dispensed with.
Notice of changes in the rate of Interest will be given by advertisement only.
COMMISSION.
The Bank will receive Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge for constituents. Commission will be charged as follows:—
On purchase or sale of Securities ¼ per cent.
On realizing Interest or Dividends ¼ per cent.
On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody ¼ per cent.
Any further information as to the rules of business, &c., may be obtained on application at the office, or by letter to the Manager.
Office hours.......10 A. M. to 4 P. M.
Saturdays ....10 A. M. to 1 P. M.
Bombay, 16th November 1865. P. H. HOWLETT, Manager

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA, AND JAPAN, (LIMITED).
ધી બેંક આફ હીંદુસ્થાન ચાઇના જેપાન (લીમીટેડ).
धी ब्याक अफ हीदुसटान, चना, यङ ज्यापान (लीमोटेड)
CAPITAL £4,000,000 IN 40,000 SHARES OF £100 EACH, OF WHICH ONLY £25 IS TO BE CALLED UP.
Called up............................£1,000,000
Paid up 861,000
Reserve Fund.............................. 106,000
Head Office—1, Bank Buildings, Lothbury, E. C., London.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
Chairman.
JAMES NUGENT DANIELL, Esq.
Deputy-Chairman.
RICHARD SPOONER, Esq., (late Commissioner of Customs, Bombay.)
WILLIAM FREDERICK BARING, Esq.
THOMAS COTTERELL, Esq.
PHILIP SHORE FLETCHER, Esq.
LIEUT. COL. FRENCH.
WILLIAM HARRISON, Esq.
JAMES LEVICK, Esq.
SASSOON D. SASSOON, Esq.
J. MACKRILL SMITH, Esq.
Hon. J. F. H. STUART WORTLEY.
HENRY YOUNG, Esq., late Chief Secretary to the Government, Bombay.
EDINBURGH BRANCH.
DIRECTORS.
William Forbes, Esq., of Medwyn.
Patrick Arkley, Esq., of Dunnald.
James Mackintosh, Esq., jun., of La Mancha, and late of Calcutta.
John A. Macrae, Esq., W.S., 39 Frederick street, Agent.
Henry Turner, Esq., Inspector of Branches.
Committee in Bombay.
E. D. SASSOON, Esq.
Bankers.
LONDON.........The Bank of England.
Do. ....The National Bank. (established 1835.)
Do. ....The Alliance Bank (Limited.)
LIVERPOOL......The Alliance Bank (Limited.)
MANCHESTER...The Alliance Bank (Limited.)
SCOTLAND.......The National Bank of Scotland.
IRELAND.........The National Bank.

THE Bank grants drafts on London, Liverpool, or Manchester, and Circular Notes payable in Egypt and the principal towns on the Continent of Europe.
Drafts on *The Banks of England, on Scotland or Ireland* are issued payable *on demand* only.
To prevent disappointment to persons at a distance who may purchase the Bank's Bills on Europe, the Manager will, whenever so desired, forward the first of exchange direct on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the Bill is to be sent. *In all instances where a Bill is required in favour of a lady, her Christian name must be given in full.*
The Bank will negotiate Bill payable in London, Liverpool, or Manchester, and will also grant drafts payable in Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai or Colombo.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balance exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 50,000, and 1 per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 300 and not more than Rs. 500.
Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000 except by special arrangement.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal 6 per cent. per annum
Do. 9 do. do. 5½ do. do.
Do. 6 do. do. 5 do. do.
Do. 4 do. do. 4½ do. do.
Do. 3 do. do. 4 do. do.
Deposits for sums of Rs. 100 and upwards are received subject to 15 days' notice of withdrawal on either side. Interest will be allowed at 2 per cent. below the Bank of Bombay minimum rate of discount rising or falling therewith, but not exceeding 5 per cent. per annum. Unless the deposit shall have been lodged fifteen days prior to the notice of withdrawal, no interest will be allowed thereupon.
If the deposit be taken in the Bank's draft on Europe the notice of withdrawal will generally be dispensed with.
The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off or of modifying the terms of Fixed Deposits, on giving one month's notice.
Government Paper and other Securities received for safe custody, and the interest remitted by the Banks draft free of charge.
The Bank will procure enfacement of Government Paper on account of Constituents and forward the same to the Head Office without charge.
It is particularly requested that all orders or Hoondees may be made payable to, and all communications addressed
The Manager, Bank of Hindustan, Limited, Bombay.
Bombay, 14th Dec. 1865. A. THOMSON, Manager.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.
HEAD OFFICE—20, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.
Reserve Fund, £105,000.
Manager.—G. U. ADAM, Esq.
Secretary.—J. C. STEWART, Esq.
London Bankers. { The Bank of England. The City Bank.
Branches and Agencies.—Bombay, Kurrachee, Calcutta, Rangoon, Singapore, Batavia, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Hankow.
BOMBAY AGENCY.
EXCHANGE.
The Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on the CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz.:—
6 months' sight (not under £50) at 2s. 1½d. per Rupee.
4 do. ... ... at 2s. 1½d. "
3 do. ... ... at 2s. 1½d. "
2 do. ... ... at 2s. 1½d. "
1 do. ... ... at 2s. 1d. "
On Demand (Head Office) ... ... at 2s. 0½d. "
Interest is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and on Fixed Deposits, as follows:—
Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.
Do. 6 do. 5 "
Do. 12 do. 6 "
No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.
REMITTANCES.
The Bank's Agency realizes Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.
All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order." When a remittance is to be made to a lady, her Christian name must be given.
COMMISSION
On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock, and other Securities, ¼ per cent.
The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.
On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, ¼ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.
On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.
Office hours 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.; Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.
Bombay, 1st February 1866. JAMES DOUGLAS, Agent.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.—INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
EXCHANGE.
Drafts on London at 6 months' sight at 2s. 1½d. per Rupee.
Do. " at 3 at 2s. 0½d. "
Do. " Demand ....}
Do. Scotland " ....} 2s. 0½d.
Do. Ireland " ....}
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe 1s. 11¾d. "
Drafts at six months' sight are drawn on the Union Bank of London.
Drafts on demand are drawn on the Bank of England.
N. B.—No draft at six months' sight is granted for any sum under £50.
Sums of £1 and under £20 are drawn on demand only, and sums under £1 are remitted by advice.
DEPOSITS.
The rates of interest at present allowed by the Corporation on Deposits of Rs. 1,000 and not above Rs. 50,000 are—
Deposits payable on demand .... 2 per cent. per annum.
Do. 3 months' sight .... 3 " "
Do. 6 " .... 4 " "
Do. 12 " .... 5 " "
The interest on the class of Deposits at payable fixed periods after date ceases at maturity of the receipt.
All Treasury Drafts, Hoondies and other orders for realization should be endorsed "Pay the Oriental Bank Corporation, or order."
Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the office, or by letter to the Agent.
Bombay, 15th February 1866.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY BANK (LIMITED).—*Incorporated with limited liability under Acts XIX. of 1857 and VII. of 1860 of the Legislative Council of India.*
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.—ONE CRORE OF RUPEES IN 40,000 SHARES OF Rs. 250 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.
Paid up Capital 5,900,000.
OFFICES—No. 40, MEDOW STREET.
Board of Directors.
PESTONJEE NOWROJEE POCHAJEE, Esq.
DOSSABHOY FRAMJEE CAMA, Esq.
NOWROJEE MANECKJEE WADIA, Esq.
RUSTOMJEE FRAMJEE METAH, Esq.
SAPOORJEE ARDASEER PANDY, Esq.
Auditor.
J. L. BRODIE, Esq.
Solicitor.
W. H. CRAWFORD, Esq.
London Bankers.
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.
EXCHANGE.
The Bank grants drafts on the Union Bank of London at the following rates of Exchange:—
6 months' sight.......................... 2s. 1d. per rupee.
3 do. do. .... 2s. 0½d. "
2 do. do. .... 2s. 0½d. "
1 do. do. .... 2s. 0½d. "
Demand. .... 2s. 0d. "
Drafts for amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.
REMITTANCE.
For the convenience of Constituents or others not resident in Bombay, the Bank will, when so requested, remit the first of Exchange of its drafts direct to Europe on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the draft is to be sent, if to a Lady, her Christian name or names should be given in full.
All Hoondees or orders for realization should be made payable to "The Bombay Presidency Bank (Limited), or order."
CURRENT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 500 and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, unless otherwise arranged for.
FIXED DEPOSITS
Interest is allowed on deposits subject to
3 months' notice of withdrawal 4 per cent. per annum.
6 " " " 6 " "
12 " " " 8 " "
No interest allowed on Deposits under Rs. 500 or above Rs. 10,000 unless by special agreement.
ADVANCES AND DISCOUNT.
The Bank advances Money on Bullion, Land, Houses, Government Securities, Shares and Merchandize, and discounts approved Bills and Hoondies.
COMMISSION.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government or other Securities and receives the same for safe custody, and the realization of Interest or Dividends on the following terms:—
On purchase or sale, ¼ per cent.
On drawing interest or dividends, ¼ per cent.
On delivering Securities out of safe custody, ¼ per cent.
Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Bank or by letter to the Manager.
Hours of business ...10 A. M. to 3-30 P. M.
Saturdays... ... ...10 A. M. to 1 P. M.
By order of the Board of Directors,
ROBERT J. PRINGLE, Manager.
Bombay, 15th February 1866.

THE SCINDE, PUNJAB, AND DELHI BANK CORPORATION, (LIMITED).
CAPITAL.—ONE MILLION STERLING.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—£750,000.
HEAD OFFICE—80, KING WILLIAM STREET, LONDON, E.C.
Branches in India.—Bombay, Kurrachee, Lahore, Umritsur, and Calcutta, (others in course of being opened).
The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, at the following rates of Exchange:—
On London .... at 6 months' sight 2s. 1d. per rupee.
" 4 " 2s. 0½d. "
" 3 " 2s. 0½d. "
" 1 " 2s. 0½d. "
" on Demand 2s. 0½d. "
On Scotland and Ireland on Demand 2s. 0d. "
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent. } 1s. 11¾d.
INTEREST ALLOWED
On Floating Deposits payable on Demand, if not less than Rs. 1,000 2 per cent. per annum.
ON FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits at 3 months' notice 3 per cent. per annum.
6 " 4 " "
12 " 6 " "
Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.
COMMISSION.
The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge, and realizes Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—
If to be remitted in the Bank's Draft without charge.
If to be paid in India a commission will be charged at ¼ per cent.
On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody a charge of ¼ per cent. will be made.
On the sale or purchase of Government or other Securities ¼ percent.
Any further information as to rules of business may be obtained on application at the office, or by letter to the Manager.
Office hours 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.
T. G. YOUNG, Manager.
Church Lane Street, Bombay, 6th Nov. 1865.

THE BOMBAY AND KATTIAWAR FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL ASSOCIATON (LIMITED).
Capital Rs.100,00,000 (Rupees One Crore) in 25,000 Shares. of Rs. 400 each.
(WITH POWER TO INCREASE.)
Board of Directors.
Sucaramjee Luxamonjee, Esq., Chairman.
Aga Ali Akbar bin Haji Mahomed Tuckey Cazrani, Esq.
Bhugwantrao Ramchandrajee, Esq.
Shri Bhugwandass Soonderjee Veerjee, Esq.
Bankers.—The Agra and Masterman's Bank, Ltd.
Solicitors.—Messrs. Bickersteth, Cleveland, and Peile.
Deposits.
Interest at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum will be allowed on Current Deposits of not less than Rs. 500 and not more than Rs. 50,000.
Interest at the following rates is allowed on fixed deposits for the present:—
For 3 months.......................... 5 per cent.
" 6 " .... 6 " "
" 9 " .... 7 " "
" 12 " .... 8 " "
And for longer periods according to special agreement.
LOANS.
The Association will advance Loans on Land, Bank Stock and other approved Securities at current rates of interest.
EXCHANGE.
The Association will discount approved Bills and Hoondies, and will grant Drafts and Hoondies on Porebunder, Veraval, Mangrole and Rajkote.
COMMISSION.
The Association will take charge of Government and other Paper, Bank and Land Shares, &c., &c, for safe custody, and receive the interest and other monies accruing thereon free of charge. A commission of ¼ per cent., however, will be charged on withdrawal of such papers from the custody of the Association.
A *Credit Industrial* Department will be opened shortly.
Further particulars may be learnt by applying personally or by letter (in English or any of the vernaculars) to the undersigned.
By order of the Directors,
SAMUEL LAVILLE, Secretary.
Apollo Street, Bombay, 7th April 1865.

THE ALLIANCE BANK OF BOMBAY (LIMITED).
Incorporated in accordance with Acts XIX. of 1857, and VII. of 1860 of the Legislative Council of India.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.—SIXTY LACS OF RUPEES, IN 24,000 SHARES OF 250 RUPEES EACH,
With power to increase.
OFFICES—No. 10, RAMPART ROW.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
CHARLES FREWEN KELLY, Esq., *Chairman.*
HURBUM NURSEY, Esq.
GHELLABHOY PUDDUMSEY, Esq.
SEEOJEE VELLJEE, Esq.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 50,000, and one per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 300 and not more than Rs. 500.
Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000 except by special arrangement.
DEPOSITS.
The Bank will receive money on deposit in sums of Rupees 100 and upwards, on the following terms.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal 7 per cent. per annum.
Do. 6 do. do. 5½ do. do.
Do. 3 do. do. 4 do. do.
COMMISSION.
The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—
If to be remitted in the Bank's Drafts, without charge.
If to be paid in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent.
On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, a charge of ¼ per cent. will be made.
On the sale or purchase of Government or other Securities, ¼ per cent.
Any further information as to rules of business may be obtained on application at the Office, or by letter to the Manager.
Office hours .... 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.
Saturdays .... 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.
Bombay, 31st Oct. 1865. SAMUEL W. READ, Accountant.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (LIMITED).
HEAD OFFICE ....CALCUTTA.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..........ONE MILLION STERLING.
PAID-UP CAPITAL ....£250,000.
BEING PAID UP ....£250,000.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
FERDINAND SCHILLER, Esq., of Messrs Borradaile, Schiller & Co.
WILLIAM ANDERSON, Esq., of Messrs. Gordon, Stuart & Co.
GEORGE MILLER BLACKER, Merchant.
DOORGACHURN LAW, Esq., of Messrs. Prawnkissen, Law & Co.
HEERALAUL SEAL, Esq., Zemindar.
P. P. SEIN, Esq., Merchant.
M. RUSTOMJEE, Esq., Merchant.
LONDON BOARD.
W. S. FITZWILLIAM, Esq., (late Member of the Supreme Legislative Council of India, Director of Land Mortgage Bank of India.)
SIR JOHN P. GRANT, K. C. B. (late Lieut.-Governor of Bengal.)
E. W. WINGROVE, Esq., (late of Calcutta, Chairman of Union Bank of Ireland.)
London Bankers
The Bank of England,
and
London; and Westminster Bank.
Offices in London .... No. 12, Fenchurch Street.
EXCHANGE.
The Bank grants Bills on London, and the following are the present rates of Exchange:—
6 months' sight .... at 2s. 0d. per rupee.
3 do. .... at 1s. 11¾d.
On Demand .... at 1s. 11¾d. "
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
The Bank opens Current Deposit Accounts and allows Interest thereon at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on Balances of Rs. 200 and upwards.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
The Bank receives Money on Fixed Deposits, and allows Interest thereon as follows:—
On Deposits subject to 10 days' notice of withdrawal per cent.
" 3 months' " 4 "
" 6 " " 5 "
" 12 " " 7 "
On Deposits subject to ten days' notice of withdrawal on either side the Bank allows Interest at two per cent. below the Bank of Bombay's minimum rate of discount rising and falling therewith, but never exceeding 5 per cent. or falling below 2 per cent. The rate allowed at present is 5 per cent.
All Remittances should be made payable to the Agent National Bank of India (Limited), who will be glad to afford any further information respecting the Bank's terms of business.
By order of the Directors,
JAMES WINDRAM, Agent.
National Bank of India, Bombay, 2nd September 1865.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—Society's Safeguard.—Whatever the disease may be, wherever it may discover itself, whether externally or internally, its victims may enter on Professor Holloway's treatment with hearts full of hope that every day will bring some amelioration of the infirmity. For the cure of ulcers, wounds, sores, abrasions, eruptions, abscesses, glandular swellings, and the generality of throat and chest complaints, the Ointment need only to be used according to the instructions to insure a successful issue to the illness, and a desirable restoration of health and strength. In all disorders which have been of long duration Holloway's Pills should be taken, they powerfully stimulate the circulation, rouse the needful nervous energy, and induce reparative action.

GRAND FINANCE COMPANY (LIMITED)
Subscribed capital Rs. 1,00,00,000 in 20,000 shares of Rs 500 each, (WITH POWER TO INCREASE.)
Board of Directors.
T. C. Hayllar, Esq., *chairman.*
Dossabhoy Hormusjee Patel, Esq.
Callianjee Sewjee, Esq.
Pragjee Damodhur, Esq.
Purbhoodass Pranjeewundass, Esq.
Manager.—Pestonjee Dadabhoy Wadia, Esq.
Solicitors.—Messrs. Bickersteth, Cleveland, and Peile.
Bankers.—Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China.
The Association will make advances repayable with interest at fixed terms, or by instalments upon the security.
1st. Of landed Estate, first class House Property, and real Property of all descriptions and tenures.
2nd. Of Government Stocks, Railway Debentures, Shares of Public Company, &c.
3rd. Of Rates, Dues, Assessments, &c. imposed under sufficient legal authority.
The Association effects the sale and purchase of Stocks and Shares on Commission on behalf of residents in Bombay, up-country, or in England, and undertakes the safe custody of Government Paper, Scrip, and Share Certificates, &c., drawing the Pay, Interest or Dividends accruing thereon.
Bank and other First Class Paper discounted, Deposits received for fixed periods.
Present Rates:
For 3 months 5 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 6 " "
" 9 " 7 " "
" 12 " 8 " "
And for other and longer periods as may be agreed on.
Office hours—10 A. M. to 3 P. M.; Saturdays, 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.
All communications to be addressed to the Manager either personally or by letter (in English or any of the Vernacular languages.)
By order,
PESTONJEE DADABHOY, Manager.
Bombay, 21st January 1865.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO BE LET, from 1st May 1866, an Airy BUNGALOW at Malabar Hill, now in the occupation of Mr. A. Morrison, Manager of the Asiatic Banking Corporation. Apply to Messrs. DAVID SASSOON & Co.
22nd February 1866.

TO LET AT POONA, from the 1st of May 1866, an Upper Storied BUNGALOW, in the New Neutral Lines, containing Dining, Drawing Rooms and Godown, two large Bed Rooms, Dressing and Bath Rooms, with accommodation for Servants, Horses and Carriages. Apply to Messrs. MORGAN and BALKHRISHNA, Auctioneers and Commission Agents, Poona.
Poona, 21st February 1866.

TO LET, from 15th March to 31st May, a well furnished commodious BUNGALOW on the Hill at Bandora. Rent moderate. Apply to "I. G. B." care of *Times of India.*

TO LET, a commodious, airy, upper storied BUNGALOW in Mazagon, near the P. & O. Company's Dockyard, No. 6, sea-side, now in occupation of Mr. H. Smith. Apply to
N. SORABJEE & Co.,
11, Forbes Street. House & Commission Agents.

TO LET, an airy and commodious BUNGALOW in Falkland Road, near the Theatre, fit for a large Family. Apply to N. SORABJEE & Co.,
11, Forbes Street. House and Commission Agents.

TO BE LET.—A BUNGALOW on the Lower Malabar Hill Road, formerly in the occupation of the late Mr. Longley. Apply to ARDASEER LIMJEE, Auctioneer.
Bombay, 6th February 1866.

TO BE LET, (with immediate entry), an airy and commodious BUNGALOW at Malabar Hill, opposite to Colonel BALLARD's Bungalow. Rent Rs. 400 a Month. Apply to "M. A," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

TO LET (with immediate possession), the Second Floor of a HOUSE in No. 3, Meadow Street, fit for Offices or Dwelling-place. Apply to
N. SORABJEE & Co.,
11, Forbes Street. House & Commission Agents.

TO LET, at Matheran, "UPNA COTTAGE" and HILL-SIDE, furnished. Apply to
N. SORABJEE & Co.
11, Forbes Street. House and Commission Agents.

TO LET (from the 10th March), an airy small OFFICE, in No. 15, Apollo Street, now in occupation of Mr. H. B. Elsam. Apply to N. SORABJEE & Co.
11, Forbes Street. House and Commission Agents.

TO LET, a ROOM suited for an Office, with Godowns attached, at No. 10, Rampart Row. Apply at the Alliance Bank of Bombay (Limited).

TO LET, a large tile roofed quadrangular SHED, on the property of the Mazagon Land and Reclamation Company (Limited), capable of holding about 300 Bullocks. For Rent and Terms apply to the Traffic Office at the Powder Works Bunder.

TO LET, several OFFICES in a business part of the Fort,—large and small. Apply to
N. SORABJEE & Co.,
11, Forbes St. House and Commission Agents

TO LET, (with immediate possession), the LOWER APARTMENT of a HOUSE at Cawasjee Patell Street. Rent Rs. 40 per mensem. Apply to
N. SORABJEE & Co.,
11, Forbes Street. House & Commission Agents.

TO LET, an OFFICE on the First Floor in Apollo Street, opposite the Secretariate. Apply to Messrs. M. and M. HEERJEE & Co. in Elphinstone Circle, or to Messrs. JEHANGHIR NUSSERWANJEE & Co. in Apollo Street.

TO LET, two spacious GODOWNS in the Apollo Street. Apply to
REMINGTON & Co.

TO LET (with immediate entry), the THIRD FLOOR of the House No. 17, in Church Street, lately occupied by Messrs. THOMAS RANDALL & Co. Also, the FIRST FLOOR of the same House, lately occupied by the Indian Peninsula, London, and China Bank. Rooms may be separately let if required. Apply to MR. NUSSERWANJEE BYRAMJEE, Secretary, Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Parsee Benevolent Institution, Hornby Row.

TO BE LET, convenient CHAMBERS, OFFICES, and GODOWNS in the Premises adjoining the Office of Messrs. Remington and Co., lately occupied by the G. I. P. R. Company. Apply to
KEIR, RAMSDEN AND PRESCOTT.
22nd February 1866.

OFFICES OR GODOWNS, TO BE LET in the Fort. Apply to JAMSETJEE EDULJEE, No. 30, Apollo Street.

TO LET, at Matheran (with immediate entry), the large commodious and well furnished BUNGALOW, formerly known as Mr. Cartwright's Bungalow, and now as "Paradise Lodge." For Rent and other particulars apply to MR. MUNCHERJEE NOWROJEE BANAJEE, at Messrs. M. and M. Cursetjee Cama & Co., Church Street, No. 1.
19th January 1866.

TO LET, FIRST STOREY OF HOUSE No., 7, Church Gate Street, "Lall Baugh," Parell, from 15th January 1866.
One Godown in Mody Street.
"Maldonga House" and "Ewart's Lodge" at Matheran.
Apply to MUNCHERJEE JAMSETJEE & SONS.
No. 9, Church Gate Street, 2nd January 1866.

TO LET, several large OFFICES and GODOWNS on the 3rd and 4th Stories and Ground Floor of new buildings now in course of erection by CURSETJEE FURDOONJEE, Esq., at the Elphinstone Circle. Apply to Financial Association of India and China.

TO BE LET, the Offices on the second floor of 24, Rampart Row, lately occupied by Mr. BINKS. Apply at the Joint Stock Corporation.

FOR SALE.

AN AUSTRALIAN KANGAROO DOG AND SLUT; also three RETRIEVERS, for SALE. To be seen at C. STEVEN'S, Veterinary Surgeon, Baboola Tank.

FOR SALE, a handsome BUGGY, by Marks, nearly new. Price Rs. 500. To be seen at BAGENJEE FAKEERA'S Stables, near Royal Oak Hotel, Sonapore.

FOR SALE, about 115 Tons of WELSH RAILS, 65 lbs. to the yard, bored for fish plates. Apply to W. NICOL & Co.

FOR SALE, a quantity of Canvas, Rope, Cordage, Twine, and other Stores. Apply to
W. NICOL & Co.

FOR SALE, a handsome second-hand BUGGY, by LEWIS of SALISBURY. Price Rs. 750. Apply to TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED).

GLASS ICE JUGS, for Champagne and Claret Cup of sizes, 1 quart and 2 quarts.
TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

FOR SALE,—A very superior made CARRIAGE, can be used as an open one during the fine weather, and a close one (with door, windows, &c., complete) during the monsoon, by Kesterton, of Long Acre, London, and a pair of fast Chesnut Arab HORSES and HARNESS complete. Enquire of Mr. J. W. REYNALDS, Surgeon, 299 Middle Colaba.
Colaba, 20th February 1866.

FOR SALE, two PRINTING MACHINES—one Double Crown Size, the other smaller and suitable for Jobbing. Fitted with gear to work either by steam or hand. Will be sold a bargain, and can be seen in work daily at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

FOR SALE AT NANSEE PARPIA'S, Parell Road, Byculla, White, Blue, and Gilt Dinner, Dessert, Breakfast, and Tea Sets, Silver and Electro-plated Spoons and Forks of different patterns, and other Plated, Bronze and Plated hanging Argand Lamps, Velvet and Brussels Carpets, Carpets with Border, &c.

NOTICE.—The undersigned begs to notify to the public, both in Bombay and up-country, that he has no connection whatever in Business with his son Hassum Nansee, and to warn the public against paying to the said Hassum Nansee any sum or sums of money which may be due to him, the said Nansee Parpia, or to his shop, and that he the said Nansee Parpia will not be responsible for the transactions of the said Hassum Nansee.

CARRIAGES, &c., FOR SALE.
Very elegant double Broughams, open or close; Sociables; Stanhope Phaetons; Mail Phaetons; Waggonettes; Dog Cart, with hood on four wheels; Buggies; Children's Perambulators; Locomotive Cantering Horses; single and double plated Harnesses, &c., by best Manufacturers, London. Also, full size Billiard Tables complete.
NANSEE PARPIA.

COUGHS, ASTHMA, AND INCIPIENT CONSUMPTION ARE EFFECTUALLY CURED BY KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES, WHICH ARE DAILY RECOMMENDED BY THE FACULTY—Testimonials from the most eminent of whom may be inspected—as the most effectual, safe, speedy, and convenient remedy for Cough and all Disorders of the Lungs, Chest and Throat. Sold in Bottles of various sizes by T. KEATING, Chemist, 79, St. Paul's Churchyard, London. Sold in Bombay by TREACHER & Co.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—
Fresh batch of best Assam TEA.
Fresh batch of Gillon's Stores, JAM, JELLY, FISH, SOUP, OATMEAL, BARLEY, SAUSAGES, GINGER CORDIAL, Ex *Naval Brigade.*
JUST TO HAND,
A batch of Oolong, Souchong and Flowery Pekoe TEA from China.
Fresh batch of Trichinopoly CHEROOTS.

NOTICE.—FOR SALE at Akolah, Berar, the property of a Gentleman—a very commodious pucka-built BUNGALOW, containing a large drawing-room, dining-room, dressing and bed-rooms, bath-rooms, store-room, matey's room, and extensive verandah, with an extensive range of substantially built out-houses, consisting of stables, coach-houses, bullock shed, poultry and fowl houses, store-room and cook-room—with a spacious court yard and cistern, with a sweet water well in the compound. The whole occupying about nine acres of land.
Plans of the dwelling-houses, together with those of the out-houses &c., may be seen, and all particulars ascertained, on applying at the Office of the undersigned.
M. E. MEHRJEE & Co.,
Bombay, 15th February 1866. 2, Forbes Street, Fort.

SAUCE.—LEA AND PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE. Pronounced by Connoisseurs to be the only good Sauce and applicable to every variety of Dish.
Extract of a Letter from a medical gentleman at Madras to his brother at Worcester, May, 1851:—
"Tell Lea and Perrins that their Sauce is highly esteemed in India, and is, in my opinion, the most palatable as well as the most wholesome Sauce that is made."
CAUTION.
Lea and Perrins beg to caution the Public against spurious imitations of their celebrated Worcestershire Sauce.
L. and P. have discovered that several of the Foreign Markets have been supplied with Spurious Imitations, the labels closely resembling those of the genuine Sauce, and in one or more instances the name of L. and P. *forged.*
L. and P. will proceed against any one who may manufacture or vend such imitations, and have instructed their correspondents in the various parts of the world to advise them of any infringement of their rights.
ASK FOR LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE.
⁂ Sold Wholesale and for Export, by the Proprietors, Worcester; Messrs. Crosse and Blackwell; Messrs. Barclay and Sons, London &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

CHESSON AND WOODHALL'S LIBRARY.
24, MEADOW STREET, FORT.

BOOKS FOR SALE,
RECEIVED BY THE STEAMER "MALTA."

	Rs.	
Ranking's Abstract of the Medical Sciences, vol. 42	4	12
Hart's Annual Army List for 1866 ...	15	12
Christian Treasury for 1865 ...	5	0
London Journal, vol. 42. July to Dec. '65 ...	3	8
Reynolds' Miscellany, vol. 35. Ditto ...	3	0
London Society, vol. 8. Ditto ...	7	4
Once a Week, vol. 13. Ditto ...	6	8
Punch, vol 49. Ditto ...	6	8
Chambers's Journal, 1865 ...	6	12
Cornhill Magazine, vol. 12. Ditto ...	5	12
Sunday at Home, 1865 ...	6	0
Leisure Hour, 1865 ...	6	0
Family Friend, 2 vols. 1865 ...	5	8
Art Journal, 1866 ...	23	12
St. James's Magazine, vol. 14, July to Dec. ...	4	4
Temple Bar, vol. 15, August to Nov. ...	4	4
Macmillan's Magazine, vol. 12, July to Dec. ...	5	12
Plays—The Irish Lion. The Irish Doctor. The Turned Head. The Artful Dodger. Raising the Wind. Locked out. Clockmaker's Hat. Crinoline. —Each. ...	0	8
Mutiny Act and Articles of War, 1865. ...	3	0
Massey's History of England during the Reign of George III. Complete in 4 vols. ...	18	0
Scott's Novels, New illustrated Edition. Vols. 3 to 13.	38	8
Austin Elliot ...	4	8
Boosey's 100 Dances for the Flute ...	0	12
Alison's History of Europe, 1815-52, vols. 1 to 8 ...	24	0
Mayhew's The Shops and Companies of London, Parts 1 to 9 ...	6	12
The Contemporary Review, No. 1, Jan. 1866. ...	2	0
Hart's Quarterly Army List, Jan. 1866. ...	8	0
Morrison's Book-keeping, by Single and Double Entry. ...	6	0
Battalion Commands and Brigade Cautions...	1	0
Hyde Clarke's English Dictionary...	3	8
Law's Civil Engineering (Weale's Series)...	3	8
Baker's Land and Engineering Surveying...	1	8
—— Mensuration and Measuring. ...	1	2
Bulwer's My Novel, 2 vols. ...	3	0
—— What will he do with it? 2 vols...	3	0
Dumas' the Count of Monte Cristo...	2	0
Macaulay's Lays of Ancient Rome...	3	8
Roget's Thesaurus of English Words and Phrases.	8	0
Mr. Clarke's Instructor's Manual... ...	0	12

14th Feb. 1866. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

ALLSOPP'S BEER, in Wood, October Brew, expected in March. Orders registered by
CARDWELL, PARSONS & Co.
Rampart Row, 17th January 1866.

J. & C. WHITE & CO.'s WINES, as follows —Sherry, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port pints, in 4 dozen Cases.
Apply to GEORGE S. KING & Co.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

BRANDY (Delbuck Fils)	Rs. 16	per Doz.
BEUJOLAIOS WINE	" 15	"
Do Do	" 13	"
CHAMPAGNE (Ruinart's) Red Seal ...	" 38	"
PORT (Carbonell's)	" 32	"
SHERRY do.	" 32	"
MOSELLE, Sparkling Brand, (Sirgoyti & Co) 1 Doz. cases ...	" 30	"
SILLERY Mousseaux (Binet Fils & Co) Pints 2 dozen ...	" 30	per case.
Do. Quarts 1 dozen ...	" 30	"

22nd Feb. 1866. EWART, LATHAM & Co.

FOR SALE.—At the Godowns of the undersigned, Messrs. J. COCKBURN and CAMPBELL's (Edinburgh) well known Wines,

Fine Pale Sherry in 3 Doz. cases qts.	Rs. 27	per Doz.
do. do.	29	"
Superior Port in 3 & 2 Doz. cases qts.	Rs. 27	"
" " 2 " pts.	14	"
Old Tom	Rs. 20	"

1st September 1865. EWART, LATHAM & Co.

MESSRS. CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.'s WINES AND SPIRITS.

MESSRS. ROGERS & Co. have now received their stocks of the above, and will be happy to supply Price Lists on application.
They beg to draw attention to the following as having received special approval:—
CHAMPAGNE AND MOSELLE.—These are too well known to require recommendation. The best qualities at Rs. 38 per dozen, pronounced unexceptionable. The other qualities at Rs. 31 and Rs. 26 are better than most found in this market. To the many in this country who under medical advice drink no other Wine than Champagne the Rs. 26 quality offers a trustworthy and economical beverage.
HOCK.—The different qualities of Sparkling and Still Hock are particularly good: they only require to be tried to commend themselves. Sparkling Rs. 38 to Rs 26; Still Rs. 26 per doz. A large Shipment of the latter having been rapidly sold, the indulgence of consumers is requested till the arrival of next invoice.
SHERRIES.—The Wines which really made, and have since sustained, Messrs. C. P. & Co.'s reputation, are their fine qualities of Sherry. Of these beautiful Juices, the Amontillado (Rs. 36) most commands admiration. Associated with it is the Amoroso (Rs. 30), the subtle Aroma of which the true Sherry Drinker alone can fully appreciate.
BRANDY.—The best at Rs. 33 is a very fine flavoured Spirit, and is well known to Connoisseurs, Nos. 2 and 3 at Rs. 28 and Rs. 22 have long been favourite Mess Brandies.
RUM, and the other SPIRITS are thoroughly good, and the Liqueurs are beyond criticism. Messrs. R. & Co. will be glad to send cases of selected samples if desired.
ROGERS & Co., Bombay.

TOD-HEATLY & Co.
(LATE R. TODD & JAMES.)
ADELPHI, LONDON.

MESSRS. CARDWELL, PARSONS & Co., Agents for the above well-known firm, have on sale at their Godowns the following WINES, &c.:—
Champagne, Brand Tod-Heatly & Co. Magnum.

	Per doz. Rs.
Do. " Do. ...	40
Do. " a Crown ...	30
Do. " Tod-Heatly & Co. Pints...	21
Moselle, Sparkling Extra, 1st quality...	40
Do. do. Pints ...	21
Moselle, Sup. Sparkling Brand Tod-Heatly & Co ...	36
Do. Fine " Brand a Crown...	30
Do. Fine " Brand a Crown Pints...	16
Hock, Sparkling Brand Tod-Heatly & Co...	36
Do. Sparkling Brand a Crown...	30
Do. Fine Still Red Seal...	18
Sherry Pale, Blue Seal...	23
Do. Do. Yellow Seal...	29
Do. Golden, Do. ...	29
Do. Green Seal ...	33
Do. Vino Fino ...	29
Do. Red Seal ...	37
Do. Amontillado, Black Seal ...	53
Claret Light Capsule...	15
Do. Yellow Seal ...	28
Do. Red Do. Pints ...	17
Do. Do. Do. Quarts ...	32
Port, Black Seal ...	26
Brandy, Vieux Cognac...	36
Do. Brand a Crown...	24
Old Tom, Red Seal ...	18
Dry Gin, Black Seal...	18
Orange Wine Bitters, Quarts...	36
Do. Pints ...	19

Champagne, Brand Tod-Heatly & Co. Magnum, Rs. 90.

N. B.—Messrs. TOD-HEATLY & Co. are prepared to execute direct orders as usual.
Rampart Row, 29th May 1865.

INSURANCES.

THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—Established 1846. Incorporated by Act of Parliament.
Edinburgh (Head Office) 5, *George Street.*
London, 3, Pall Mall, East.
The Local Board at Bombay are empowered to accept proposals and issue policies without reference to Head Office.
Moderate rates of Premium for India, and liberal conditions as to residence in other parts of the World.
Immediate reduction of Premium to Home Rates on return to Europe, without Medical Certificate.
Premiums received in any part of the World where Agencies have been established, and claims paid at home or abroad.
Annual Revenue of the Company... £135,000
Accumulated Fund.................. 485,000
Subsisting Assurances, upwards of.. 3,000,000
Further information will be supplied at the Company's Offices and Agencies.
By order of the Directors,
CARDWELL, PARSONS & Co.,
Agents and Secretaries to the Local Board.
Bombay, 31st March 1864.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.—AGENTS in Bombay for the FIRE BRANCH, FINLAY, CLARK & Co.
Church Gate Street.

THE MARITIME INSURANCE COMPANY (LIMITED).—*Capital—One Million Pounds Sterling.* HEAD OFFICE IN LIVERPOOL. AGENTS in Bombay, Church Gate Street. FINLAY, CLARK & Co.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—LONDON.—POLICIES OF INSURANCE against Fire upon Houses and other Buildings, Household Furniture, Goods, Wares, and Merchandise, continue to be issued on behalf of the above Company by the undersigned.
CARDWELL, PARSONS & Co., Agents.

ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE CORPORATION.—Policies covering the risk of Fire on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay are issued by
REMINGTON & Co.,
Agents, Royal Exchange Assurance Corporation.
Bombay, 16th August 1865.

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Policies of Insurance against Fire, upon Dwelling Houses and other Buildings in both the European and Native parts of the island of Bombay, continue to be issued by the undersigned on behalf of the above Company.
RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

NORWICH UNION FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY.—ESTABLISHED 1821.
Directors.
Charles Evans, Esq., Chancellor of the Diocese of Norwich, President.
Edward Steward, Esq., Vice President.

George Durrant, Esq.	C. E. Tuck, Esq.
R. J. H. Harvey, Esq.	D. Dalrymple, Esq., M. D.
H. S. Patteson, Esq.	W. R. Clarke, Esq.
H. Browne, Esq.	G. E. Simpson, Esq.
W. C. Hotson, Esq.	C. J. Cockburn, Esq.

Secretary.—Sir Samuel Bignold.

THE undersigned, having been appointed Agents for the above Society, are now prepared to take Fire risks at the current rates of premium.
FULCHER, COOPER & Co.,
Agents for the Society.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION, FOR FIRE, LIFE, AND MARINE ASSURANCES.—INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER A.D. 1720.
HEAD OFFICE—No. 7, ROYAL EXCHANGE, LONDON, E.C.
JOHN ALEXANDER HANKEY, Esq.—*Governor.*
BONAMY DOBREE, Esq.—*Sub-Governor.*
PATRICK F. ROBERTSON, Esq.—*Deputy-Governor.*
DIRECTORS.

NATH. ALEXANDER, Esq.	HARRY GEO. GORDON, Esq.
J. ALVES ARBUTHNOT, Esq.	EDWIN GOWER, Esq.
RICH. BAGGALLAY, Esq.	SAM. GREGSON, Esq., M.P.
H. BONHAM BAX, Esq.	A. C. GUTHRIE, Esq.
JAMES BLYTH, Esq.	LOUIS HUTH, Esq.
EDWARD BUDD, Esq.	CHARLES LYALL, Esq.
MARK W. COLLET, Esq.	JOHN ORD, Esq.
CHARLES CRAWLEY, Esq.	Capt. R. W. PELLY, R.N.
SIR FRED. CURRIE, Bart.	DAVID POWELL, Esq.
F. G. DALGETY, Esq.	ALEX. TROTTER, Esq.
JOHN ENTWISLE, Esq.	WM. BRYCE WATSON, Esq.
ROBERT GILLESPIE, Esq.	LESTOCK P. WILSON, Esq.

JOHN LAURENCE, Esq., *Secretary.*
JOHN ANTHONY RUCKER, Esq., *Underwriter.*
ARTHUR H. BAILEY, Esq., *Actuary.*
THOS. B. BATEMAN, Esq., *Manager of the Fire Department.*
W. G. HUNTER, Esq., F. R. C. S., *Medical Referee in Bombay.*
LIFE DEPARTMENT.
This Corporation has granted Assurances on Lives for a period exceeding One Hundred and Forty Years, having issued its first Policy on the 7th June, 1721.
Two-thirds of the entire profits, without any deduction for expenses of management, are allotted to the Assured. This arrangement will be found to be more advantageous to the Policy holders than an apparently larger proportion of the profits, subject to the expenses of management. The profits are declared at the end of every five years, and the share of the Policy holders may be appropriated either in increase of the Sum Assured or as an immediate Cash payment.
Assurances may also be effected without participation in profits, at reduced Rates of Premium.
An allowance will be made for the surrender of Policies for the whole term of Life, on which not less than three years' premiums have been paid.
The Agents are empowered to accept proposals and to issue Policies.
Risks on Parsee and Eurasian Lives accepted at European rates.
FIRE DEPARTMENT.
Fire Insurances are effected at Moderate Rates upon every description of Property.
Floating Policies are granted at usual premiums.
MARINE DEPARTMENT.
Marine Insurances are effected at the current premiums.
The undersigned are prepared to issue Policies of the Corporation of the London Assurance as above, payable either here, in London, or at any of the undermentioned Agencies:—

Madras..........	Messrs. ARBUTHNOT, & Co.
Calcutta	" MACKILLOP, STEWART, & Co.
Hong Kong	" DENT & Co.
Shanghai	" DENT & Co.
Mauritius	" BLYTH & Co.
Melbourne	" DALGETY & Co.
Launceston	" DU CROZ & Co.
Hobart Town ...	" MR. LAVINGTON ROOPE.
Adelaide	" ELDER & Co.
Sydney	" FANNING GRIFFITHS & Co.
Dunedin...........	" DALGETY RUTTRAY & Co.

For further information and Prospectus apply to
EWART, LATHAM & Co.
Agents, London Assurance Corporation.
Bombay, 20th June 1865.

POLICIES INDISPUTABLE.
ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
Established 1838.
For the Assurance of Lives and for Granting Annuities and Endowments.
HEAD OFFICES, 7, WATERLOO PLACE, PALL MALL, LONDON,
WITH BRANCHES AT CALCUTTA, MADRAS, BOMBAY, CEYLON, AGRA, AND HONGKONG,
And Agencies throughout Europe and India.
CAPITAL—HALF A MILLION STERLING.
Accumulated Fund upwards of £714,000. Revenue about £300,000.
New Business progressing at the rate of nearly £40,000 per annum in Premiums.
One of the distinguishing features of the Company has always been its prompt settlement of claims.
The sum paid to claimants up to the present time (inclusive of Bonuses) rather exceeds ONE MILLION AND A QUARTER STERLING.
BOMBAY BRANCH.
Local Board of Management.
Henry Edward Astley, Esq., (Ewart, Latham & Co.,) Merchant.
Framjee Nusserwanjee, Esq., Retired Merchant.
R. L. Tracey, Esq., (Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart & Co.,) Merchant.
Lyttleton H. Bayley, Esq., Barrister at Law.
Medical Officer.
Saville M. Pelly, Esq., F.R.C.S., Presidency Surgeon.
Solicitors.
Messrs. Bickersteth, Cleveland and Peile.
Acting Secretary.—G. Lucas Kemp, Esq.
AGENTS.—MESSRS. EWART, LATHAM & Co.
Bankers.
The Bank of Bombay.
The Agra and United Service Bank.
ADVANTAGES OFFERED TO ASSURERS.
Policies indisputable. Bonuses triennial.
Lives assured through the Indian Branch may reside or travel in any part of the world except the Western Coast of Africa.
Immediate reduction to English rates on the lives Assured reaching Europe. Promptitude observed in issuing Policies. No charge for Entry-money, Policies or Medical Fees. Premiums may be paid in one sum, or Yearly, Half Yearly, Quarterly, or Monthly.
Thirty days of Grace allowed for Yearly and Half-yearly payments, and fifteen for Quarterly or Monthly.
Assignments of Policies registered without charge.
Assurances may be revived within six months of the date on which the Premium became due. Civil rates charged on the lives of Military Officers holding Civil appointments (Police and Constabulary Corps excepted). Policies may, at the time of being effected, be made payable in London at the rate of two Shillings sterling per Company's Rupee.
SPECIAL NOTICE.
The rates of Premium charged by this Company will be found upon comparison to be generally lower than those of other Offices:—The "With Profits" rates are very considerably lower, and in some cases amount to *little more than two-thirds* of what is charged, so that Assurers upon that scale secure an immediate and permanent advantage independently of further benefits derived from triennial divisions of Profits.
FOR EXAMPLE.
The following Premiums are required at the undermentioned ages for the Assurance of Rs. 1,000 for the whole term of life with Profits; the rates for the non-participating scale being about 10 per cent. lower:—

Age.	Civil.						Military.					
	Half-yearly.			Monthly.			Half-yearly.			Monthly.		
	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.
20	16	8	0	2	14	9	19	8	0	3	7	1
30	20	0	0	3	8	8	22	0	0	3	14	3
40	25	0	0	4	6	10	26	0	0	4	9	4
50	33	0	0	5	13	6	33	8	0	5	14	12
60	46	0	0	8	2	4	47	0	0	8	5	8

THE SHORT TERM PREMIUMS have recently been materially reduced, and the following examples show the Annual Premiums required for the assurance of Rs. 1,000 for the different periods at the respective Ages:—

Age.	Civil.				Military.			
	1 yr.	3 yrs.	5 yrs.	7 yrs.	1 yr.	3 yrs.	5 yrs.	7 yrs.
25	27	28	28	28	34	34	34	35
35	31	32	33	33	36	37	37	37
45	39	40	41	42	42	43	44	45
55	53	55	56	58	54	56	57	59

Half yearly, Quarterly and Monthly payments in proportion.
Annuities and Endowments granted on favourable terms and every description of Life Assurance Business transacted.
For further particulars, forms of Proposal, Report, Prospectuses, &c., apply to
G. LUCAS KEMP, Acting Secretary.
Bruce Lane, Bombay, 1st February, 1866.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.—Capital £2,000,000 sterling. Funds in hand exceed 2,000,000

			£	s.	d.
Fire Premiums	for year	1860	262,977	19	11
Do.	do.	1861	292,402	19	11
Do.	do.	1862	300,690	15	11
Do.	do.	1863	341,668	3	2
Showing an increase over 1862 of			40,977	7	3

RESERVED FUND, £1,66,015.
Policies covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. DETACHED BUNGALOWS AND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE insured on very favourable terms.
ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
LIFE BRANCH.
The undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.
CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
Agents Royal Insurance Company.
Bombay, 16th September 1864.

SOUNDY AND Co.,
7, RAMPART ROW.

RACE GLASSES.—The best procurable are our three-sight Binocular Glasses.
No. 1.—Small size, Ivory with gilt mountings, and tortoise-shell eye pieces ... ...Rs. 70
" 2.—Do. do. Russia leather gilt mountings, metal eye pieces ... ... " 70
" 3.—Larger size, all black leather, with metal eye pieces ... ... " 65
" 4.—Do. Brown Russia with gilt mountings, metal eye pieces, and with rings and swivel to silk cord to carry the glass (without the case) over the shoulder... ... " 80
" 5.—Do. Mauve Russia and silver mountings, similar to No. 4 ... ... " 80
⁂ All the above have each three sights, "Theatre," "Field," and "Marine," and each Binocular has either a morocco folding case, or a leather sling case.
No. 6.—A large single sight Binocular of large field, black leather and metal frame ... ...Rs. 35
" 7.—Beautifully enamelled blue and flowered, with pearl dots, and mother o' pearl eye pieces, gilt mountings ... ... " 60
7 and 8, Rampart Row. SOUNDY & Co.

HARMONIPHONE MUSICAL BOXES, the Harmoniphone accompaniment to these boxes has a beautiful flute like effect. Ormolu mountings and feet, playing eight tunes, from Rs. 300. SOUNDY & Co.

THE DOUBLE PATENT GAZOGENE, OR DOMESTIC SODA-WATER APPARATUS, for the immediate production of Hygienic Gaseous Mixtures, Soda-Water, Sparkling Lemonades, Carbonated Water, Mineral Water, &c., &c.
The Improved Double Patent Gazogene is made to hold six bottles of Soda-Water, and as the cost of one charge to produce the six bottles is only four annas, it reduces the Soda-Water to the cost of eight annas per dozen bottles.
The Soda-Water, Carbonate-Water, &c. &c., will keep for days without deterioration.
The improved Double Patent Gazogene is an ingenious contrivance for placing at the disposal of private individuals, an Apparatus by which the most refreshing and healthy beverages can be produced at a very trifling cost, and in which the operator can ensure having pure water employed.
It is impossible to enumerate the thousand and one delightful drinks that can be produced by the use of the Gazogene with various flavouring mediums; even the most celebrated Mineral-Waters can be closely imitated by using the required ingredients.
Price of the improved Gazogene of the six Soda Water bottle size, Rs. 20, Net Cash.
GAZOGENE POWDERS.
Twelve Blue-papered Powders } All enclosed in
Twelve White-papered Powders } one hermetically sealed
Twelve Yellow-papered Powders } Tin Box.
Rs. 3 per Box, Net Cash.
N.B.—The three twelve Powders combined produce 72 bottles of Carbonated-Water or of Soda-Water,—computing the size of ordinary Soda-Water bottles.
To prevent misunderstanding SOUNDY & Co. beg to state that their terms are
FOR CASH ONLY.
Parties wishing to have a monthly or quarterly supply of the Gazogene Powders can be furnished accordingly by payment in advance.
Rampart Row, Bombay. SOUNDY & Co.

CHOLERA, DYSENTERY, DIARRHŒA, CRAMPS, SPASM, FEVER, AGUE, &c.—CAUTION.—CHLORODYNE.—VICE-CHANCELLOR SIR W. P. WOOD stated that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the statements of the Defendant Freeman were deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say they had been sworn to. Eminent Hospital Physicians of London stated that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was the discoverer of Chlorodyne; that they prescribe it largely; and mean no other than Dr. BROWNE'S.—See *Times,* July 13, 1864. Subsequently confirmed by the trade at large.—See the *Lancet,* April 8, 1865. The public, therefore, are cautioned against using any other than
DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.
This invaluable remedy produces quiet refreshing sleep, relieves pain, calms the system, restores the deranged functions, and stimulates healthy action of the secretions of the body, without creating any of those unpleasant results attending the use of opium. Old and young may take it at all hours and times, when requisite. Thousands of persons testify to its marvellous good effects and wonderful cures, while medical men extol its virtues most extensively.
EARL RUSSELL has graciously favoured J. T. DAVENPORT with the following:—Extract from a despatch from Mr. WEBB, H. B. M.'s Consul at Manilla, dated September 17, 1864—"The remedy most efficacious in its effects (in Epidemic Cholera) has been found to be Chlorodyne, and with a small quantity given to me by Dr. Burke I have saved several lives."
Affidavits from medical men from the General Board of Health, London, as to its efficacy in Cholera, stated that—"So strongly are we convinced of the immense value of this remedy, that we cannot too forcibly urge the necessity of adopting it in all cases."
From A. MONTGOMERY, Esq., late Inspector of Hospitals, Bombay:—"Chlorodyne is a most valuable remedy in neuralgia, asthma, and dysentery. To it I fairly owe my restoration to health after eighteen months' severe suffering, and when all other medicines had failed."
Important Testimonials from numerous Medical Men accompany each Bottle.
SERIOUS RESULTS HAVE ARISEN FROM THE USE OF SPURIOUS CHLORODYNE.
CAUTION.—Always ask for "Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE," and see that his name is on the Government Stamp.
Sold only in bottles at 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d. by all Chemists.
SOLE MANUFACTURER—J. T. DAVENPORT, 33, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury-square, London.
Agents for Bombay—TREACHER and Co.
Agents for Calcutta—SCOTT, THOMSON, and Co.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.

WEEKLY SALE.
TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 27th inst., Messrs. S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale of Piece Goods, &c., when they will submit to public competition a large quantity of Grey Shirtings, Longcloths, &c., &c.
300 Pieces T. Cloths.
700 " Grey Shirtings.
700 " " Madapollams.
300 " " Jaconets.
16 " Woollen Cloth.
7 cases T. R. Sarries.
2 " Alabaster Vases.
1 case Pictures in gilt frames.
4 " Union Cloth.
1 case Saddles.
1 " Bridles.
7 Bales Water Twist.
By order of Messrs. Peel Cassell & Co., and on account and risk of the first purchaser, Nursey Ramchund:—C / 1139, 1140, 1143, 1146, 1156—5 Bales No. 30 Water Twist.
S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.
Forbes Street, 26th February 1866.

CRAWFORD & Co., 3, Marine Street, Bombay

USUAL AUCTION SALE.
THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 26th instant, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms:—
15 Bales Grey Madapollams.
11 " " Shirtings.
12 " " Jacconets.
6 " " T. Cloth.
3 Cases Irish Linen.
2 " Rough Holland.
2 " Stripe Linen.
10 " White Longcloth.
10 " Chintz.
5 Bales Grey T Cloth.
1 " " Tanjib.
4 Cases Pink Prints.
An Invoice of Gold and Silver Watches,
AT 2 P. M.
A new best finished Amempton forming a complete open and close Carriage, painted a rich ultra marine blue.
A second-hand Mail Phaeton, Plated Furniture with Silver Colour Horse Harness, complete, built by Frederic James Smith of London.

IMPORTANT TO CONTRACTORS AND BUILDERS.
SALE OF A STONE QUARRY BY PUBLIC AUCTION.
Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction, at their Rooms in Bombay, at 3 P. M., TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 27th instant, a large and valuable Stone Quarry, situated at Persick, adjoining the G. I. P. Railway, not far from Tanna, and possessing easy water communication with Bombay.
N. B.—A deposit of 30 per cent. of the purchase money must be paid at the time of sale.
For all further particulars as to the terms and conditions of sale and the tenure of the property, apply to the undersigned.

SALE OF THE CLIPPER SHIP "MARIA GRAY."
THE PROPERTY OF HIS HIGHNESS THE NIZAM OF HYDRABAD.
On WEDNESDAY, the 28th instant, at 2 P. M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, in Marine Street, the good Ship *Maria Gray,* now lying, open to inspection in the Bombay Harbour, together with her Masts, Yards, Sails, Anchors, Chains, &c. She is Coppered and Copper-fastened.
N. B.—A deposit of 30 per cent. of the purchase money must be paid immediately after the sale. For further particulars as to the conditions and terms of sale, apply to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF THE MATERIALS OF THE BUNGALOW, OUT-HOUSES, &c., ON MAZAGON HILL, LATELY IN THE OCCUPANCY OF GEORGE LATHAM, Esq., C. E.
Under instructions from the Secretaries and Treasurers of the Mazagon Land and Reclamation Company, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, on WEDNESDAY, the 28th instant, at 3 P. M., all the Materials composing the above property, which will be divided into two lots as follows:—
Lot 1.—The Materials of the Bungalow.
Lot 2.—The Materials of all the out-houses.
N. B.—A deposit of 50 per cent. of the purchase money will be required upon each lot being knocked down, and the balance must be paid the next day, whereupon the work of demolition will be permitted to commence.
The Materials must be entirely cleared away within 30 days from the date of sale.
For all other terms and conditions of sale, apply to the undersigned.

FOR PRIVATE SALE.
CARRIAGES OF FIRST CLASS BUILD, on view in the Carriage Show-rooms of the undersigned, next the Bank of Bombay and immediately below Jaffer Sleeman's Shop.
A beautiful light ROYAL CANOE BAROUCHE.
A charming miniature LANDAU.
Fashionable ALBERT STANHOPE and PARK PHAETON.
An elegant CLARENCE.
Besides the foregoing, all of which are built by the well known builders, Messrs. John Barton and Sons, there are some excellent second-hand Conveyances of a variety of descriptions.
WESTON'S PATENT PULLEY BLOCKS.—A few sets of 1, 2, 3 and 4 ton power, with 36 feet chain.
TENTS.—A Subaltern's nearly new and a secondhand Bichoba.
RACING WHERRY.—Singapore-built, fitted for two pairs sculls.
HARMONIUM.—Rosewood with ten stops, fine tone.
Bombay, 26th February 1866. CRAWFORD & Co.

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